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EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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THE MUSE.

THE PRESIDENT.

The heart beats high—Hope bids the trembling trust,
Yet from the rolling main she may return;
And still they feel that hope, alas! is dust.
They heave the sigh—their hearts, yet ling'ring yearn
For the deep sea, where friends in silence sleep,
And wat'ry spirits their mournful vigils keep.

Death! thy grim name sends terror to the breast—
When stretch'd upon the downy couch in pain,
A mother's cares may lull the soul to rest,
And make the bleeding heart rejoice again;
But on the sea—a plunge—a shriek—a crash,
And dire destruction flies, as light'nings flash.

Some with light heart the mystic future scan—
See no rude billows struggling to o'erwhelm;
No jutting crag to strike them as they run,
And skilful hand they know directs the helm;
Then death, unseen, unites with a hideous cry—
Shrieks fill the air—no helping hand is nigh.

Some too, perchance, in thought were far away,
And dwelt in fancy on the green spread lea
Hope beaming on the soul has shed its ray—
No thought has flit of death upon the sea;
And one brief moment, life's dull race is run—
Yet to the fancy scarcely but begun.

A father mourns his dear—his only child,
In whom was center'd all his hopes below—
On whose young brow but fanning zephyrs smil'd;
Whose heart had felt no share of human woe
That child is resting in the distant main,
And earth shall see him smiling ne'er again.

Husbands lament lost wives, and heaven-sent tears
Alone are welcome to the broken heart.
Wives weep for husbands, and on husband hears.
Brothers and sisters—child and parent part.
"O, God! have mercy!" was their strug'ling cry;
The billows roll—they faint—they sink—they die.

Day follows day, and no glad tidings fly;
Hope faint, yet firm, at length reluctant dies.
The fervent prayer, breath'd with a heart-felt sigh.
Leaves the dull earth, and claves the bendin skies.
Yes! look to God, and Gilead's soothing balm
Shall heal your hearts—your torn affections calm.

THE SAILOR-BOY'S FAREWELL.

The sails are set, the anchor weigh'd,
And seaward blows the gale;
Farewell, my friends! my village home!
To all a long farewell!
Dear mother! let no anxious thought
For me your mind employ;
For God in safety o'er the deep
Will guide your Sailor Boy.

No more around our cottage fire,
At happy eventide,
My little brother on my knee,
My sister by my side;
No more I join my comrads gay,
At sunset on the lea;
But watch the twilight stars come out,
Above the lonely Sea.

I am a little Sailor Boy;
But twelve years old, 'tis true;
But I can learn to reef and steer,
And all that Sailors do.
And, Mother, I'll remember now,
What you've oft said to me,
"The honest Heart and busy Hand
Can never luckless be."

And time flies fast—in twelve years more
I may a captain stand;
And guide a gallant vessel home
With wealth from foreign land.
My Father dear to toil for us
Is forc'd abroad to roam;
But, Mother, then I'll toil for him,
And he shall 'bide at home.

And when his raven locks are white,
And your red cheek is pale;
For both I'll steer the flying ship
And spread the distant sail.
So, Mother, never weep for me,
But think of all the joy,
When I come home a Captain bold—
And bless your Sailor Boy.

THE PRINTER'S SONG.

We find the following spirited Song in the Buffalo Republican:

Print, comrads, print; a noble task
Is the one we gaily ply;
'T is ours to tell to all who ask,
The wonders of earth and sky;
We catch the thought all glowing warm,
As it leaves the Student's brain;
And place the stamp of enduring form
On Poet's airy strain.
Then let us sing, as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing, is our laboring,
Oh where may its like be found!

Print, comrads, print; the fairest thought
Ever limned in Printer's dream,
The rarest form e'er sculptor wrought,
By the light of beauty's gleam,
Though lovely, may not match the power
Which our own proud Art can claim;
That links the past with the present hour,
And its breath—the voice of fame.
Then let us sing, as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing, is our laboring,
Oh where may its like be found!

Print, comrads, print; God hath ordained
That man by his toil should live;
Then spurn the charge, that we disdained
The labor that God would give;
We envy not the sons of ease,
Nor the lord in princely hall;
But bow before the wise decrees
In kindness meant for us all.
Then let us sing, as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing, is our laboring,
Oh where shall its like be found!

DEATH OF AN INDIAN WARRIOR.—A Little Rock paper thus notices the death of an Indian warrior who fought under Gen. Wayne in the revolutionary war:—"Capt. Tisho Minno, a veteran warrior of the Choctaws, departed this life on the 5th ult. Although but little known beyond the limits of his nation, yet he was a man who had seen wars and fought battles; stood high among his own people as a brave and good man. He served under Gen. Wayne in the revolutionary war, for which he received a pension from the government of the United States; and in the late war with England he served under Gen. Jackson, and did many deeds of valor.—He had fought in nine battles for the United States. As a friend, he has served the white man faithfully. His last words were, 'When I am gone, beat the drum and fire the guns!'"

ESCHEAT.—The estate of John G. Leake, who died in New York without heirs at law, passed under the law of escheats to the Treasury of the State. The amount is $22,000.

From the Chicago Tribune.

LYNCH LAW AND MURDER.—On the 27th ult., an individual by the name of John Campbell, residing some ten miles from Oregon City, Ogle Co., fell a victim to the horrible consequences of that domestic Treason—Lynch Law.

It appears that a family, consisting of a father and several sons, was suspected of belonging to the extensive gang of horse thieves, which infests Buffalo Grove and Ogle county generally. An associations of persons usurping the functions of the law which themselves hold at naught, under color of the infamous Lynch Code, warned this family to abandon their home and settlement with a threat—already executed in other cases—of tearing down their habitation over their heads, in case of a failure of compliance. Of this association Campbell was one; he fell a victim to the vengance of *his* victims—being shot, it is supposed, by some of family before mentioned.

This is one of the legitimate results of Lynch Law. If one set of men, assuming the right of force to usurp the criminal administration of the laws, direct their usurped authority against others in their turn will naturally seek to right themselves by the same rule of force. Both set the laws at defiance; both are equally guilty; the Lynch gentry being the original promoters of all the guilt.

Our readers will recollect the Lynch charge of Judge Ford from the bench, in this very county: here are the first fruits—gross, brutal and oppressive outrage, on the one side—murder, on the other. He is still Judge of the Circuit; how can he sit with quiet conscience on that bench, presiding at the death trial of the murderers, when he cannot but feel that his own doctrines, delivered from that very bench in outrage of the law he has sworn there to administer and uphold, may have had so strong and direct an influence in producing the very crime he sits in judgement upon!

Well do we believe that Judge Ford would shrink from the wilful assumption of so horrible a responsibility; but he who sits in judgement over his fellow men, should meet with little indulgence on the plea of excitement. The man may have passions; the Judge should have none.

P. S.—We have just received the following letter, dated,

DIXON, Lee County, June 30, 1841.

Dear Sir,—I have just heard of a most daring violation of the laws in an adjoining county, and hasten to inform you of the facts, without comment. In the county of Ogle there has been organized a company for the purpose of arresting and bringing to justice the horse-thieves with whom the county is infested. These men have, within two or three weeks past, summarily ejected several families from their homes, and demolished or burned their houses after having warned the owners to leave the neighborhood. Threats of shooting the principle men of the company have been made, and a few days since, one Mr. Campbell, the captain of the company, was shot in his own door-way.—Mounted armed men made immediate search after two sons of Mr. Driscal of a neighboring grove, who were supposed to have committed the murder. Yesterday, Mr. Driscal the father and his youngest son Wm. Driscal, were arrested by Mr. Ward, Sheriff of Ogle county, who, upon requisition, delivered them up to the company in Oregon City. Halters were attached to the necks of the prisoners; they were led four or five miles to Washington Grove, where they were tried by a jury of the Company, it first having been decided by a vote of those present that they should be shot if found guilty. Upon the confession of one of the Driscals that they were cognizant of the murder of Campbell, and had been concerned in horse-stealing, they were found guilty by the jury and shot, thirty or forty firing at each man. The bodies were wrapped in a sheet and buried in the same grave. The men who committed the murder of Campbell have not yet been arrested. It is but justice to Judge Ford to state that he endeavored to persuade the company from their avowed intention before they left Oregon.

Yours truely.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Few persons consider the importance of *small savings*. The trifling sum of ten cents a day saved or wasted for thirty years, amounts to ten thousand ninety-five dollars without interest.

The journeymen mechanic, who saves two hundred dollars a year, and keeps it at compound interest, may at the end of nine years set up for himself, with a thorough knowledge of his trade, and of men and business in general, and with a clear capital of nearly twenty-three hundred dollars.

A man who saves one hundred dollars each year, from twenty-one, and in like manner keeps it at interest, will have at fifty-five over *ten thousand dollars* to support him in old age, dispose of by will or otherwise leave to his heirs.

Let me not be supposed to advocate unnecessary parsimony or avaricious hoarding. I envy not the sordid miser—whose god is gold—the selfish oppressor of the poor—the friend of none respected by none. His heirs wish him dead, and will soon quarrel over and scatter his accumulated hoards. He knows it and is really more wretched than the well fed pauper.

On the other hand extravagance—a waste of property—is unjustifiable even in the rich.—They are accountable to God for their conduct and the use they make of money; they have no moral right to annihilate it. They need not give it away to support the idle, this would be worse than wasted, it would be criminal; but they can give employment to the industrious and remunerate them fully for their labor. Parents that waste a thousand dollars a year in extravagance, probably to ruin their own children would do well to consider how much good that sum might do in supporting and educating twenty orphan, neglected or morally exposed children.

HARD WORK.—It's hard work to go up hill without leaning forward—and it's hard work for a "neutral" editor to speak of politics without leaning either one way or the other.

It's hard work to make a dinner of grape shot unless they are well boiled—and it's hard work to digest a fool's argument, unless it be soaked to something like reason.

It's hard work to look at the sun without winking—and it's hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

It's hard work to do nothing and have too much of it on hand—and it's hard work to collect a debt of one who says "I'll pay it to-morrow."

It's hard work to squeeze cider out of a brick bat—and it's hard work to scratch out ideas for a paragraph after being on a spree for twenty-four hours!

It's hard work to hold lightning by the tail—and it's hard work to "to stem the torrent of a woman's will."

It's hard work to *refuse* a good offer—and it's harder still to be compelled to accept a bad one.

Its hard work for many people to live—and double hard for some to die.—*S. Mercury.*

The bell rings for fire. Every one starts up but feels certain that is not his house, because he knows the chances are so widely scattered. Anon the hearse with a long funeral goes by.—No one thinks it will be his turn next, because he never has died yet, but when his house burns down or death claims the body, he makes as great a fuss about it as if it was something new, and he had not had warning upon warning, aye and continually.

From the Pennsylvanian.

LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 8, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Your kind letter of the 4th instant, in relation to the Democratic meeting at Spring Garden, on the evening of the 3d, and the resolve there adopted to hold a meeting of the Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, to form an association to promote my nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States in the year 1844, has been received; and while I am duly sensible of the honor done me by these proceedings, and extremely grateful for the kind motives which induced them, yet I must hasten to do every thing in my power to arrest at the commencement, a proceeding which, howsoever honorable to me, cannot in my opinion be beneficial to the cause of Democracy. Contentions for the first place have in all ages and in all countries, been the bane of elective Governments; and I have been fully determined ever since I have been on the stage of public affairs to have nothing to do with such contentions. I have always seen, and now see in the ranks of the Democratic party many eminent citizens who are worthy to fill the place of President; and it is my purpose now, and it has been heretofore to promote the election, and to support the administration (if elected) of some one of these citizens. Private letters to this effect I have written to many friends in different parts of the Union, in answer to their inquiries; and what I now write to you is nothing but a repetition of what I have already written to many others.

But while I cannot consent to be brought forward for the Presidency, I am ready and willing to do all that I can for the cause of Democracy. The times require the exertions of all the friends of the cause, and mine shall neither be withheld or relaxed. We have gone back not merely to the Federal times of General Hamilton, and the elder Mr. Adams, but far beyond them—to the church and State times of Queene Anne, and the corporation and State times of the first and second George; in a word the Whig times of Sir Rorbert Walpole, whose long, corrupt, and pusillanimous administration was a continual practice of tory doctrines upon Whig profession, and the source and origin of every curse which now afflicts the English people. We have gone back to the English times when the paper system (as banks of circulation,) (stockjobbing, national debt, taxes, paper money, loans for the existing generation to spend and for posterity to pay, chartered companies with exclusive privileges, and monopolies and exemptions from law, the South Sea scheme, and a thousand other cheating contrivances, were all hatched into existence under the hot incubation of Whig legislation. We have gone back to the Walpole times, when corporations began to treat with the Government as equals, or to dictate to it as masters; when submission to insult and depredation from abroad and tyranny to the patriots at home, was the practice and policy of the administration: when money was spent for party object, which should have been devoted to the public defence: when, to preserve peace, the nation was not put in armor, but the minister placed upon his knees; when good men were persecuted, and the bad were promoted; when military, naval, and civil officers were dismissed from employment for voting against the minister, and his partizans put into office for voting for him, when secret committees, composed of political hacks, were made inquisitors into the conduct of their political enemies, and never failed to find what the minister sent them to hunt for. We have gone back to the times when this, and such as this was the work of the English Government; and when a Whig administration gave all the originals of which our Federal Whigs, are now presenting as with faithful copies here. In every thing, great and small, foreign and domestic, legislative, the Walpole Whig measures of the reign of George the second, are the measures of our Federal Whigs here; and if the master spirits now in command should have as long time to work in, as their great original had in England, they would probably succeed in giving us as much debt and taxes, as many paupers and pensioners, and as many corporations to rule, pillage, and bribe us, as the English people now have. But I fancy their reign will not be quite so long as that of the Walpole Whigs in England—that it will hardly extend to twenty-five years; and of this the master spirits seem to be a little suspicious themselves, and therefore are for "making hay while the sun shines." Haste to the wedding is the tune to which they dance; double quick time is the time of their step. Hence the rapid removals. Hence the hurry in every thing. Hence this extra session of Congress, which in the brief space of half a dozen weeks, and under the fires of a solstitial summer sun, and amidst the sweltering heat of the dog days, is expected to do as much as Walpole accomplished in one of the seven years' tory Parliaments of which he was the Whig author. As a compensation, however, for doing so much in so short a time, Congress is to be permitted to sink into the quiet and passive condition of a bed of justice, (*Lit de justice,*) of the old French Monarchy, for the registration of edicts; or to realize, for the edification of the American people, the metaphysical conception of the dumb Legislature which gave so much celebrity to the Abbe Sieyes. In a word, we are to be permitted to vote upon the bills, without telling the reasons why or wherefore, which the master spirits prepare for us in secret, and lay before us in public.

I consider myself called here to be present at the immolation of our Constitution, and at the formation of a new Government to be composed of Bank and State, in which Bank is to be master and State is to be slave, and the people to be taxed and plundered for the benefit of both. I am here at the holocaust of the Constitution. If they succeed in their measures there will be nothing left of that instrument but its ashes.

This, sir, is what I snatch a moment to write to you in answer to your inquiries. It is a frank letter, such as my feelings dictate, and the times require; and you are at liberty to use it in any way which will accomplish its object—*that of preventing my name from being placed on the list of Presidential candidates.*

Respectfully, sir,
Your obliged fellow-citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Col. HENRY SIMPSON, Philadelphia.

MEAN.—To take a paper a year and pay for it, and then receive the paper about six months longer, and tell the Postmaster to notify the Editor that "*if the year paid for is out to stop his paper!*" Every man knows by his quarter's postage; by his number of papers; by his own recollection, when he subscribed for a paper, and when his year expires. Every man, hereafter, who sends us such a notice, we will publish, and further will not stop his paper without the the than year's subscription paid, unless it be some rascal's paper, who will run off and never pay.

"Let's see," said a chap who was playing cards with none of the best of luck; "let's see; you are six to my—what?"

"When you get another, you will have one," said his adversary.

At a camp meeting lately held in Connecticut, a preacher [!] delivered himself of the following:—"I would that the gospel were a wedge and I a beetle, I would whack it into every sinner's heart among ye."

"Pa, is Pennsylvania the father of all the other States?' Certainly not, my child; why did you ask that question?' 'Cause I see all the newspapers call it Pa."

An absent minded man went out the other morning to shut up some pigs. Late in the afternoon he had not returned, and, after some search he was found squealing in the pen, he having shut himself up and let the pigs out.

We go in for this doctrine:—Let every man take care of himself, and then every man will be taken care of,

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The Rector of Trosley,
OR WOMAN'S FAITH.

A TALE.

BY THOMAS J. BEACH.

(*Continued.*)

What pen can express the horrible, over-whelming conviction of dishonor that sent the hot blood dashing through the listener's veins—then froze it there? O, such a sense of utter nothingness! His wife—she whom he had worshipped as the incarnation of fair virtue's self—the paramour of—whom?—Charles—what Charles? Here is more to reach his ear, and he has a relish for it now.

'True, my sweet girl,' the other voice replied, in tones so carefully suppressed as to perplex the effort to recognise them, 'true but how shall I reach the house? And do you assure me that I can remain for several days?

'At night when all is dark and still, I will come here and conduct you in unseen. Fitzware, I am confident, will apprise me previous to his return, and I doubt not he will be absent four days at least. I have brought refreshment for you, now—here is cake and wine. I will not remain longer at present, lest my absence should cause suspicion at the house.

'But, Amelia, a moment, love—to-night, when I am in the house, where shall I pass my time unobserved?

'Where, but in that place in which I can command the strictest privacy—my chamber Charles.'

'This is kind,' was murmured softly by the youth, and a kiss—or his quick fancy hissed one in his ear—stung to madness the miserable Fitzware. He darted with the lightning swiftness of revenge towards the place which hid the assassins of his peace from his fell gaze, but his first motion caught the ear of the terrified Amelia, who, perceiving his approach through a slight aperture at the side, screamed aloud, 'My husband!' & and fell heavily, senseless to the cold earth.

Fitzware sprang, lion-like, into the lodge, only to see his prey escape him; a figure enveloped in a huge grey cloak, closely muffling his face from observation, had already forced his way through the slender fabric of the simple structure, and with rapid strides was hastily moving towards the road. Fitzware followed with a small travelling pistol at his hand, confident of his victim; but what was his chagrin and astonishment to see his hated rival, with cool impudence, mount the horse he had just left by the road-side, and gallop off. The Rector fired after him, but evidently without effect, and at another time he would have known the act was vain—a mere expression of his immortal hate. He returned to the lodge, and there upon the ground, cold and still, lay the form of—her that was his wife. He involuntarily presented the pistol to her bosom, and pressed the trigger; there was no response; the lock was down—the pan was open; he remembered that he had fired it, and cast it from his hand; there were no means of sudden murder by his side—and as he looked again at the wretched woman at his feet, he doubted not but she was already dead—smitten to death by her own shame. He gazed steadfastly at the pallid face for some moments, and then with the most consummate disdain, muttered through his clenched teeth, the one word—'Beast!' and strode hastily away. In the mansion hall he encountered Amelia's maid. 'Where is your mistress? he demanded, in a tone so strange that the girl started with alarm.

'She lies within the lodge upon the skirt of the shrubbery next the road; go and attend her; if she be dead see that I am informed of it; your messenger will find me in the library. If she is alive, I will not be disturbed.'

Fitzware passed on.

The frightened girl, having fortified herself with the company of some of her fellow servants, being careful to include the coach man and butler in the escort, proceeded at once to the designated spot; they found their unfortunate mistress still inanimate upon the earth. A garden seat spread with the coats and shawls of the party, served for a litter, and the unconscious Amelia was borne to the house—her head being supported upon the bosom of her weeping maid. Fitzware observed from the window, the approach of the mournful group, and could not resist the desire to assure himself of the fate of his wife. He met the litter in the hall just as Amelia, under the influence of the restoratives her maid had administered, manifested some symptoms of returning consciousness. Her eyes opened once or twice, and at length as she fixed them on her attendant a slight flush tinted her pale brow, and she faintly but hurriedly exclaimed,

'Kate, good Kate, has he escaped my husband? Is he safe?'

'Aye, wanton,' responded the deep tones of her husband's voice, 'but his respite from my vigilance shall not allow him time for congratulation. For you, mistress—' but Amelia had relapsed into insensibility,—and Fitzware turned towards an adjoining apartment with a face agonised beneath its expression of his stern resolve.

'Sir, pray sir, instruct us with regard to my lady,' implored Kate, following him as he moved away. 'Shall we send for the physician, sir?'

'Do as you please—do as you please—do as—' and the Rector, retiring, closed the door upon the sentence.

The lady was removed to her own apartment, where she soon revived, and though forbidding the attendance of a physician, before evening her condition was very visibly improved. She enjoyed a placid sleep through the night, and upon the following morning desired to see her husband. She was informed that he had left the parsonage at a late hour on the night preceding. There was a package in the library, however, addressed to 'Amelia.'

'Quick, bring it hither,' interrupted the astonished woman.

Its contents proved to be a Bank of England note for five hundred pounds, with several of a minor denomination, accompanied with the following startling paper:

'Amelia,

Enclosed you receive five hundred and seventy-five pounds—all that I have on hand; the lesser notes as facilities for immediate use. There will also be deposited, subject to your order, at any date after to-morrow, the sum of two thousand pounds, with Purcell & Co. Bankers, Lombard st., London, which will be continued as an annuity through the same medium, so long as it shall be regularly drawn by you. Depart at once from the parsonage, nor even pollute the village with your presence by an unnecessary delay. Seek your paramour if you will, since I have determined upon reflection, to abandon the pursuit of a revenge unworthy of myself. Live remote from the public eye, and distant far from me; adopt some other name and henceforth dishonor not that of FITZWARE.

Our boy remains with me."

Bewildered, stunned, as it were, Amelia sunk back upon her pillow completely exhausted; she remained but a short period, however, under the overwhelming influence of her husband's communication. Rallying to the encounter, she endeavored to survey, more calmly, the character of those difficulties which environed her on every side.

'Whither,' she inquired, 'is Mr. Fitzware gone?'

Kate had informed herself from the coachman of his master's orders, which were for Monclare, the seat of Sir Sutherland Fitzware.

Amelia resolved to write upon the instant, and penned with touching earnestness, an appeal to be heard in defence of her innocence. She asked no re-union till her fame was made as spotless in his sight as it had ever been, though years might intervene before that time could come; yet she begged him to regard her guiltless as she was unfortunate. She prayed to be admitted to an interview, and in the broken language of a bursting heart, implored him to permit her for a mother's sake to take leave of her sweet boy—'our only one'—she wrote. She would await his reply, and if her request was denied she would only prolong her stay at the Parsonage till evening of the following day, under the fond hope that he would yet relent, if not to mercy, to justice only, and then her heart would go, even with gladness, to years of exile from his presence—from his arms, and from their dear, dear babe.

One of the servants took charge of the letter, and swore to deliver it into his master's hands if it cost him his office, and he did so. A fleet nag bore him speedily to Monclare, where he desired admission to the rector.—It was not denied him, and upon delivering the letter, Fitzware opened it at once, and read it with considerable attention, and not without emotion. Upon concluding the perusal, he paused a few moments, and then muttering the words, 'mystery—humbug!' deliberately thrust it between the bars of the grate, and as it burst into flame, turned to the bearer and said,—at the same time pointing to the sheet. 'There, sir, that is my answer—go!'

The man hesitated and seemed disposed to offer remonstrance.

'Do you hear me sir,' thundered Fitzware, 'go instantly, or you shall have such reward as impertinence deserves in the minion of a wanton.'

The man withdrew.

It was towards evening of the following day, when Fitzware was astounded by the appearance of Charles Merlynne, seated with Sir Sutherland in a cabriolet, which the latter drove over the terrace in gallant style, to the door of the mansion. The Rector had found his brother absent on his arrival at Monclare, and little did he dream to see him accompanied thus on his return. Sir Sutherland alighted and welcomed his brother to the hospitalities of the house, and expressed a hope that Amelia was with him.—

The Rector replied not, but under the perplexity of his emotions turned abruptly to his nephew with the exclamation—

'And so sir, you have the hardihood to appear before me.'

'And why not?' responded Charles.

'Where did you spend the day before yesterday?'

'In London, sir.'

'Would you swear it?'

'That would be quite unnecessary, uncle, for I was in the company of Sir Sutherland the whole day, and he will vouch for me I'm sure.'

'At noon on that day he was with you in London, Sutherland,' interrogated the Minister.

'He was—you are ill,' added the Baronet, observing that the countenance of his brother had continued pale, until life itself seemed to be at its very ebb.

'No, not ill; ashamed that I have suffered my thoughts to be engrossed by a conviction that is not real, to the prejudice of my better judgement. But I'll know the villain. My carriage here, with the least possible delay,' he called to a groom who was just leading off the cabriolet. 'Sutherland, have you a fleet horse? Yes you have I know, your own hunter; let him be saddled for me in two minutes—the twilight darkens fast—I would be at Trosley within an hour, if possible.

'Saddle Pomfret,' said the Baronet, 'and have him at the door in two minutes—Jack, d'ye hear?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And a guinea waits for you,' added the Rector.

Pomfret was there—the guinea was paid—and swift as the wind the mottled steed bore the Rector from Monclare.

'The parson's mad,' said the Baronet, as he passed his arm through that of his nephew and entered the mansion.

Fitzware arrived at his own dwelling only in time to learn that Amelia had left it half an hour before; the curiosity of one or two of the servants had induced them to watch her, and from them he learned that she had proceeded down the avenue to the road and that the instant she appeared there, a gentleman leading two horses, on one of which was a side-saddle, came from the little lane in the wood opposite, assisted Mrs. Fitzware to mount, mounted himself, and they rode off rapidly on the London road. One of the female servants added the unwelcome information, that she believed the man passed the preceding night in her lady's bed-chamber.

Revolving in his mind the extraordinary change that detected guilt effects in the deportment of the individual, Fitzware, believing that he should be soon visited by the appeal of contrition from the unhappy woman, resolved to leave all in the hands of him who hath said 'Vengeance is mine.'

The long experienced traveller, Time, knows no delays, but still maintains his onward way, alike regardless of the joyous, throng who toy amid the flowers distilling fragrance on their path of life, without a thought for him as he steps by, as of the mourner, woe-begone, who chides with peevish tone, his tardy pace, and asks that mitigation Death alone can give. Year after year stole on apace, and there was no event to disturb the placidity of the common affairs of life, amongst our village acquaintances, for the long period of seventeen years. Soon after his seperation from his wife, and her departure, Mr. Fitzware established a curate at Trosley—the Rev. Mr. Effington, a good and pious man—and confiding his son to the charge of his housekeeper set out on the tour of Europe. He visited Great Britain from one extreme to the other, and extended his peregrinations over nearly all the continent of Europe.—On his return he seemed moody and dissatisfied, and apprehensions were entertained by his family, that, the great depression which prostrated, would soon effect the alienation of his mind. In a few years, however, as his son advanced in life, he was induced voluntarily to apply himself to the lad's instruction, and a most gratifying result was produced. He sought out the best masters in the several departments of education for the youth, and applied himself earnestly to the culture of his mental powers; and while the son garnered up a harvest of knowledge, the father obtained health and comparative peace, as the laborer in the delightful task. Young George, for so he was named, grew up with much promise, and at sixteen was conducted to Oxford by his father who left him again to make the tour of the Continent.

From the time of the departure of the unhappy Amelia, the annuity of two thousand pounds had been regularly drawn, and in accordance with his desire, the draft as soon as paid had been always sent to Fitzware, who receipted for the same. He felt a peculiar gratification which he was, almost ashamed to confess to himself, in reading over and over again the well known characters. The draft in full, as well as the name was written in her hand, and though so many years had passed, the same elegance and lightness distinguished the familiar shape of every letter. He would willingly have paid the same quarterly—nay weekly, if his income had afforded it—to purchase the luxury of sadness with which that em quickened his widowed heart. Where was Amelia?—How often had he asked the question of himself. Where was that fair hand which sent its annual souvenir to greet his eyes, and brought so glad a welcome with it, though paid for at so high a price? Pride, yes pride forbade the effort to discover her, his heart was ever prompting him to make. He had once inquired at the Bank by whom the draft was presented, and ascertained that it was a Jew—a money lender of the city—whose notoriety was based chiefly on his usurious traffic. Often had he resolved to pursue his inquiries farther; to visit the Jew and trace the draft to Amelia's hand, and it occurred to him on leaving his son, that, as the period was nigh when the annuity was due, he would postpone his trip to the continent, (intended, really as before, with the hope of discovering by accident her retreat,) until he had used the opportunity which was about to occur, with what ever success might be the event. He accordingly proceeded to London, and calling on his banker learned that the drafts had been all paid, since the first two or three to the same individual, the usurious Jew, whose name and residence he now obtained; the former being Gideon Vassi, and the latter a small court, retired from the poultry, a few paces from Cheapside. Fitzware proceeded to his hotel, choosing to employ some time in the consideration of the most proper course to pursue, rather than to enter upon such an expedition unprepared. It was therefore late on the following day when he supposed the hours of business were over, that, muffled in a capacious cloak, he turned hastily into the little Court before mentioned and in making the round of the pavement, discovered in characters nearly obliterated by smoke and time, the name of Gideon Vassi, *Broker*, upon a small board attached to the window shutter of the third house from the Poultry on the opposite side of the Court to that on which he had entered. Knocking sharply at the door, it was quickly opened by a lad in attendance, who, without waiting for a word from Fitzware, encountered him with the invitation, "walk in sir."

Fitzware accordingly entered the narrow passage, and was then shown into a little office about eight feet square, adjoining where he had scarcely time to observe its old dilapidated, but scanty furniture before the door opened and admitted the person of Mr. Gideon Vassi. Fitzware rose.

'Be seated, sir, pray be *seated*,' said the Israelite with a very slight Jewish accent, and with a suavity of manner so unexpected to his visiter, as to prepossess him at once in his favor. Vassi was not more than forty years of age, and was yet handsome according to the peculiar models of his race. His figure was bent more than his age would justify, but this was accounted for by the sedentary application to which his business confined him. He wore his beard very long in observance of the term of mourning for some near relative deceased.

'May I have the honor of serving you sir,' he said drawing a chair nearly opposite to Fitzware, and accompanying his words with a smile so bland, as to induce a suspicion that the world had slandered him. This was the secret of his art—those blandishments beguiled the victim of his confidence, and having thus acquired a full knowledge of the exigencies he was desired to relieve, he used them to his own aggrandizement, and sacrificed the dependant being at his will. 'May I have the honor of serving you, sir,' he said.

'My object on waiting on you, sir,' said Fitzware, 'is somewhat out of the ordinary course of your transactions. I am desirous to worm a secret from you, therefore I advise you in time that you may exercise due caution.'

'My business, sir, makes me the confidant of the affairs of many people, but I betray no secrets, if I can avoid it—that is no important ones—unless they should be considered necessary to promote the ends of justice,' an object, which, be it known, Gideon would always rather frustrate than favor, from the very force of habit. 'May I learn how I can oblige you, sir, and if it is in my power, I shall do so with great pleasure,' he continued, displaying a handsome set of teeth, ready to lay hold of the first clue to the affair in hand.

'You have done some business with the house of Purcell, & Co., I believe.'

'A little sir,' said the Jew, slowly, while his mind was upon the instant actively at work. 'A little, sir, but the house is too elevated for my usually limited transactions.'

'Perhaps it was an isolated case,' said Fitzware.

'Perhaps it was,' responded the Jew, 'I do not distinctly remember any particular business with them—I may—indeed I know I have done a trifle with the house.'

'I will make the matter brief,' said Fitzware, 'for I think I may confide in you with better success than your occupation inclined me to expect." The Jew acknowledged the compliment with a smile and a bow, abundantly satisfied with the result of his skill and address.

'You have annually, for several years presented a draft for two thousand pounds at the counter of the house I have named, and it has been as regularly cashed as presented. I am desirous to ascertain from whom you receive those drafts. If you are not bound to secrecy, I presume you will have no hesitation in gratifying my curiosity,' said Fitzware.

'Is it only *curiosity*, induces you to visit me, sir?' said Vassi with emphasis.

'Why no, my friend,' was the reply, 'I feel an interest in the individual by whom they are drawn.'

'Perhaps you are one of the firm of Purcell & Co.?' interrogated Vassi.

'No, I have not the pleasure of being associated with the house; they are my friends.'

This sufficed for the Jew; he jumped directly at the correct inference that his visiter was no other than the man who honored the drafts.

'I presume you know the lady, sir?' said Vassi, carelessly taking from a large wallet which he had drawn from his coat pocket, the very draft that would fall due in the ensuing week, and handing it to his visiter.—Fitzware took it, and with all the effort he could make was unable to conceal the effect of this sudden and unexpected action on the part of the Jew. He stammered an incoherent remark, as his eye at a glance convinced him that it was the genuine issue of Amelia's pen. It seemed as if he was thus brought at once, into a proximity with her, that he had not enjoyed through the long season of their unnatural divorce.

'You see, I possess it in advance—it came to me as the others came, in the course of business, and that has been bought and paid for these three months past,' said Vassi.

'I should have thought of that,' murmured Fitzware, 'how could they come into your possession but long in advance—necessity has compelled her—Humph!' he ejaculated, arresting the tenor of his thought, 'it will be many months before another is offered, perhaps. Will you tell me my friend, do you buy them from *her*?'

'Her—what, the 'Amelia,' whose single name is worth two thousand a year—dare I answer that question?' the Jew interrogated himself in an under tone, and after a pause shook his head and declared he did not feel at liberty to say.

'I'll double the amount of the draft, upon the instant,' said Fitzware, with warmth, 'if you will answer me that question.'

'*You* will double the amount,' said Vassi, cooly; indeed, sir, I could not permit you to put a pen to this paper; double the amount? I might do that myself, and have the draft dishonored in consequence, it would be the same whether you or I did it.'

'You misunderstand me,' replied Fitzware retrieving his error; 'I intended to signify, that I would present you with a draft to that amount, if you would comply with my request.'

'*Double that amount* were your words, if I recollect right,' observed Vassi, with imperturable gravity.

'Well, double the amount then,' responded Fitzware, vexed at the pertinacity of the Jew as well as his own indiscretion.

Vassi threw open a bureau and spread pen ink and paper before his visitor.

'There sir,' said he, 'you can draw for the amount payable to my order on demand, to-morrow I will present it at the Bank for the endorsement of Purcell & Co., and deposite it there. In the mean time you can see them and give your instructions accordingly, and in the evening at about this hour call and I will give you what ever information lies within my power.'

Fitzware drew the paper and left it unsigned, assuring the Jew that it should be endorsed by the house as soon as presented; he then departed.

On the following day at the appointed time, Fitzware was at the house of Vassi, and together they sat in conversation.

'I found everything right sir, at the Bank, you have performed your part, it now remains for me to perform mine,' said the Jew.

'True—all right was it?—to be sure—I took care of that—now proceed,' said Fitzware, impatiently.

'Well, sir, your question was *did I* purchase the drafts from the drawer, who signs herself 'Amelia?' I do not.'

'You do not,' echoed Fitzware, gazing earnestly in anticipation of something more.

'I do not,' rejoined Vassi, 'and in all the transactions I have ever had relative to these drafts, I have dealt only with one man, who that man is I know not, either by name, occupation, or place of residence. Are you answered, sir?'

'Strange, very strange,' murmured Fitzware. 'You can describe that man?'

'He is an athletic, middle aged man; at times when he visited me he wore dark, thick whiskers, at others his cheek was smoothly shaven. His dress has been generally gross; on one or two occasions he was arrayed in the most fashionable manner, and on one or two others his garments were much soiled and worn. He has a forbidding aspect, and his manner is rather rude and unpolished—his language very profane. I don't think sir, I can be more explicit.'

'Do you know more of him, Vassi? Do you know more of the affair at all? You shall be amply rewarded if you will be frank.' exclaimed Fitzware with energy, although

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ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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THE MUSE.

THE PRESIDENT.

The heart beats high—Hope bids the trembling trust,
Yet from the rolling main she may return;
And still they feel that hope, alas! is dust,
They heave the sigh—their hearts, yet ling'ring yearn
For the deep sea, where friends in silence sleep,
And wat'ry spirits their mournful vigils keep.

Death! thy grim name sends terror to the breast—
When stretch'd upon the downy couch in pain,
A mother's cares may lull the soul to rest,
And make the bleeding heart rejoice again;
But out the sea—a plunge—a shriek—a crash,
And dire destruction flies, as light'nings flash.

Some with light heart the mystic future scan—
See no rude billows struggling to o'erwhelm;
No jutting crag to strike them as they run,
And skilful hand they know directs the helm;
Then death, unseen, smites with a hideous cry—
Shrieks fill the air—no helping hand is nigh.

Some too, perchance, in thought were far away,
And dwelt in fancy on the green spread lea
Hope beaming on the soul has shed its ray—
No thought has flit of death upon the sea;
And one brief moment, life's dull race is run—
Yet to the fancy scarcely but begun.

A farther mourns his dear—his only child,
In whom was center'd all his hopes below—
On whose young brow but fanning zephyrs smil'd;
Whose heart had felt no share of human woe
That child is resting in the distant main,
And earth shall see him smiling ne'er again.

Husbands lament lost wives, and heaven-sent tears
Alone are welcome to the broken heart.
Wives weep for husbands, and no husband hears.
Brothers and sisters—child and parent part.
"O, God! have mercy!" was their strug'ling cry;
The billows roll—they faint—they sink—they die.

Day follows day, and no glad tidings fly;
Hope faint, yet firm, at length reluctant dies.
The fervent prayer, breath'd with a heart-felt sigh,
Leaves the dull earth, and claves the bendin skies.
Yes! look to God, and Gilead's soothing balm
Shall heal your hearts—your torn affections calm.

THE SAILOR-BOY'S FAREWELL.

The sails are set, the anchor weigh'd,
And seaward blows the gale;
Farewell, my friends! my village home!
To all a long farewell!
Dear mother! let no anxious thought
For me your mind employ;
For God in safety o'er the deep
Will guide your Sailor Boy.

No more around our cottage fire,
At happy eventide,
My little brother on my knee,
My sister by my side;
No more I join my comrads gay,
At sunset on the lea;
But watch the twilight stars come out,
Above the lonely Sea.

I am a little Sailor Boy;
But twelve years old, 't is true;
But I can learn to reef and steer,
And all that Sailors do.
And, Mother, I 'll remember now,
What you 've oft said to me.
"The honest Heart and busy Hand
Can never luckless be."

And time flies fast—in twelve years more
I may a captain stand;
And guide a gallant vessel home
With wealth from foreign land.
My Father dear to toil for us
Is forc'd abroad to roam;
But, Mother, then I 'll toil for him,
And he shall 'bide at home.

And when his raven locks are white,
And your red cheek is pale;
For both I 'll steer the flying ship
And spread the distant sail.
So, Mother, never weep for me,
But think of all the joy,
When I come home a Captain bold—
And bless your Sailor Boy.

THE PRINTER'S SONG.

We find the following spirited Song in the Buffalo Republican:

Print, comrads, print; a noble task
Is the one we gaily ply;
'T is ours to tell to all who ask,
The wonders of earth and sky;
We catch the thought all glowing warm,
As it leaves the Student's brain;
And place the stamp of enduring form
On Poet's airy strain.
Then let us sing, as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing, is our laboring,
Oh where may its like be found!

Print, comrads, print; the fairest thought
Ever limned in Printer's dream,
The rarest form e'er sculptor wrought,
By the light of beauty's gleam,
Though lovely, may not match the power
Which our own proud Art can claim;
That links the past with the present hour,
And its breath—the voice of fame.
Then let us sing, as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing, is our laboring,
Oh where may its like be found!

Print, comrads, print; God hath ordained
That man by his toil should live;
Then spurn the charge, that we disdained
The labor that God would give;
We envy not the sons of ease,
Nor the lord in princely hall;
But bow before the wise decrees
In kindness meant for us all.
Then let us sing, as we nimbly fling
The slender letters round;
A glorious thing, is our laboring,
Oh where shall its like be found!

DEATH OF AN INDIAN WARRIOR.—A Little Rock paper thus notices the death of an Indian warrior who fought under Gen. Wayne in the revolutionary war:—"Capt. Tisho Minno, a veteran warrior of the Choctaws, departed this life on the 5th ult. Although but little known beyond the limits of his nation, yet he was a man who had seen wars and fought battles; stood high among his own people as a brave and good man. He served under Gen. Wayne in the revolutionary war, for which he received a pension from the government of the United States; and in the late war with England he served under Gen. Jackson, and did many deeds of valor.—He had fought in nine battles for the United States. As a friend, he has served the white man faithfully. His last words were, 'When I am gone, beat the drum and fire the guns!' "

ESCHEAT.—The estate of John G. Leake, who died in New York without heirs at law, passed under the law of escheats to the Treasury of the State. The amount is $82,000.

From the Chicago Tribune.

LYNCH LAW AND MURDER.—On the 27th ult., an individual by the name of John Campbell, residing some ten miles from Oregon City, Ogle Co., fell a victim to the horrible consequences of that domestic Treason—Lynch Law.

It appears that a family, consisting of a father and several sons, was suspected of belonging to the extensive gang of horse thieves, which infests Buffalo Grove and Ogle county generally. An associations of persons usurping the functions of the law which themselves held at naught, under color of the infamous Lynch Code, warned this family to abandon their home and settlement with a threat—already executed in other cases—of tearing down their habitation over their heads, in case of a failure of compliance. Of this association Campbell was one; he fell a victim to the vengance of *his* victims—being shot, it is supposed, by some of family before mentioned.

This is one of the legitimate results of Lynch Law. If one set of men, assuming the right of force to usurp the criminal administration of the laws, direct their usurped authority against others in their turn will naturally seek to right themselves by the same rule of force. Both set the laws at defiance; both are equally guilty; the Lynch gentry being the original promoters of all the guilt.

Our readers will recollect the Lynch charge of Judge Ford from the bench, in this very county: here are the first fruits—gross, brutal and oppressive outrage, on the one side—murder, on the other. He is still Judge of the Circuit; how can he sit with quiet conscience on that bench, presiding at the death trial of the murderers, when he cannot but feel that his own doctrines, delivered from that very bench in outrage of the law he has sworn there to administer and uphold, may have had so strong and direct an influence in producing the very crime he sits in judgement upon?

Well do we believe that Judge Ford would shrink from the wilful assumption of so horrible a responsibility; but he who sits in judgement over his fellow men, should meet with little indulgence on the plea of excitement. The man may have passions; the Judge should have none.

P. S.—We have just received the following letter, dated.

DIXON, Lee County, June 30, 1841.

Dear Sir,—I have just heard of a most daring violation of the laws in an adjoining county, and hasten to inform you of the facts, without comment. In the county of Ogle there has been organized a company for the purpose of arresting and bringing to justice the horse-thieves with whom the county is infested. These men have, within two or three weeks past, summarily ejected several families from their homes, and demolished or burned their houses after having warned the owners to leave the neighborhood. Threats of shooting the principle men of the company have been made, and a few days since, one Mr. Campbell, the captain of the company, was shot in his own door-way.—Mounted armed men made immediate search after two sons of Mr. Driscal of a neighboring grove, who were supposed to have committed the murder. Yesterday, Mr. Driscal the father and his youngest son Wm. Driscal, were arrested by Mr. Ward, Sheriff of Ogle county, who, upon requisition, delivered them up to the company in Oregan City. Halters were attached to the necks of the prisoners; they were led four or five miles to Washington Grove, where they were tried by a jury of the Company, it first having been decided by a vote of those present that they should be shot if found guilty. Upon the confession of one of the Driscals that they were cognizant of the murder of Campbell, and had been concerned in horse-stealing, they were found guilty by the jury and shot, thirty or forty firing at each man. The bodies were wrapped in a sheet and buried in the same grove. The men who committed the murder of Campbell have not yet been arrested. It is but justice to Judge Ford to state that he endeavored to persuade the company from their avowed intention before they left Oregon.

Yours truely.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Few persons consider the importance of *small savings*. The trifling sum of ten cents a day saved or wasted for thirty years, amouts to ten thousand ninety-five dollars without interest.

The journeymen mechanic, who saves two hundred dollars a year, and keeps it at compound interest, may at the end of nine years set up for himself, with a thorough knowledge of his trade, and of men and business in general, and with a clear capital of nearly twenty-three hundred dollars.

A man who saves one hundred dollars each year, from twenty-one, and in like manner keeps it at interest, will have at fifty-five over *ten thousand dollars* to support him in old age, dispose of by will or otherwise leave to his heirs.

Let me not be supposed to advocate unnecessary parsimony or avaricious hoarding. I envy not the sordid miser—whose god is gold—the selfish oppressor of the poor—the friend of none respected by none. His heirs wish him dead, and will soon quarrel over and scatter his accumulated hoards. He knows it and is really more wretched than the well fed pauper.

On the other hand extravagance—a waste of property—is unjustifiable even in the rich.—They are accountable to God for their conduct and the use they make of money; they have no moral right to annihilate it. They need not give it away to support the idle, this would be worse than wasted, it would be criminal; but they can give employment to the industrious and remunerate them fully for their labor. Parents that waste a thousand dollars a year in extravagance, probably to ruin their own children would do well to consider how much good that sum might do in supporting and educating twenty orphan, neglected or morally exposed children.

HARD WORK.—It's hard work to go up hill without leaning forward—and it's hard work for a "neutral" editor to speak of politics without leaning either one way or the other.

It's hard work to make a dinner of grape shot unless they are well boiled—and it's hard work to digest a fool's argument, unless it be soaked to something like reason.

It's hard work to look at the sun without winking—and it's hard work to look at some girls without feeling inclined to wink.

It's hard work to do nothing and have too much of it on hand—and it's hard work to collect a debt of one who says "I'll pay it to-morrow."

It's hard work to squeeze cider out of a brick bat—and it's hard work to scratch out ideas for a paragraph after being on a spree for twenty-four hours!

It's hard work to hold lightning by the tail—and it's hard work to "to stem the torrent of a woman's will."

It's hard work to refuse a good offer—and it's harder still to be compelled to accept a bad one.

Its hard work for many people to live—and double hard for some to die.—*S. Mercury.*

The bell rings for fire. Every one starts up but feels certain that is not his house, because he knows the chances are so widely scattered. Anon the hearse with a long funeral goes by.—No one thinks it will be his turn next, because he never has died yet, but when his house burns down or death claims the body, he makes as great a fuss about it as if it was something new, and he had not had warning upon warning, aye and continually.

From the Pennsylvanian.

LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 8, 1841.

Dear Sir:—Your kind letter of the 4th instant, in relation to the Democratic meeting at Spring Garden, on the evening of the 3d, and the resolve there adopted to hold a meeting of the Democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, to form an association to promote my nomination and election to the Presidency of the United States in the year 1844. has been received; and while I am duly sensible of the honor done me by these proceedings, and extremely grateful for the kind motives which induced them, yet I must hasten to do every thing in my power to arrest at the commencement, a proceeding which, howsoever honorable to me, cannot in my opinion be beneficial to the cause of Democracy. Contentions for the first place have in all ages and in all countries, been the bane of elective Governments; and I have been fully determined ever since I have been on the stage of public affairs to have nothing to do with such contentions. I have always seen, and now see in the ranks of the Democratic party many eminent citizens who are worthy to fill the place of President; and it is my purpose now, and it has been heretofore to promote the election, and to support the administration (if elected) of some one of these citizens. Private letters to this effect I have written to many friends in different parts of the Union, in answer to their inquiries; and what I now write to you is nothing but a repetition of what I have already written to many others.

But while I cannot consent to be brought forward for the Presidency, I am ready and willing to do all that I can for the cause of Democracy. The times requre the exertions of all the friends of the cause, and mine shall neither be withheld or relaxed. We have gone back not merely to the Federal times of General Hamilton, and the elder Mr. Adams, but far beyond them—to the church and State times of Queene Anne, and the corporation and State times of the first and second George; in a word the Whig times of Sir Rorbert Walpole, whose long, corrupt, and pusillanimous administration was a continued practice of tory doctrines upon Whig profession, and the source and origin of every curse which now afflicts the English people. We have gone back to the English times when the paper system (as banks of circulation,) [stockjobbing, national debt, taxes, paper money, loans for the existing generation to spend and for posterity to pay, chartered companies with exclusive privileges, and monopolies and exemptions from law, the South Sea scheme, and a thousand other cheating contrivances, were all hatched into existence under the hot incubation of Whig legislation.—We have gone back to the Walpole times, when corporations began to treat with the Government as equals, or to dictate to it as masters; when submission to insult and depredation from abroad and tyranny to the patriots at home, was the practice and policy of the administration; when money was spent for party object, which should have been devoted to the public defence; when, to preserve peace, the nation was not put in armor, but the minister placed upon his knees; when good men were persecuted, and the bad were promoted: when military, naval, and civil officers were dismissed from employment for voting against the minister, and his partizans put into office for voting for him, when secret committees, composed of political hacks, were made inquisitors into the conduct of their political enemies, and never failed to find what the minister sent them to hunt for. We have gone back to the times when this, and such as this was the work of the English Government; and when a Whig administration gave all the originals of which our Federal Whigs, are now presenting us with faithful copies here. In every thing, great and small, foreign and domestic, legislative, the Walpole Whig measures of the reign of George the second, are the measures of our Federal Whigs here; and if the master spirits now in command should have as long time to work in, as their great original had in England, they would probably succeed in giving us as much debt and taxes, as many paupers and pensioners, and as many corporations to rule, pillage, and bribe us, as the English people now have. But I fancy their reign will not be quite so long as that of the Walpole Whigs in England—that it will hardly extend to twenty-five years; and of this the master spirits seem to be a little suspicious themselves, and therefore are for "making hay while the sun shines." Haste to the wedding is the tune to which they dance; double quick time is the time of their step. Hence the rapid removals. Hence the hurry in every thing. Hence this extra session of Congress, which in the brief space of half a dozen weeks, and under the fires of a solstitial summer sun, and amidst the sweltering heat of the dog days, is expected to do as much as Walpole accomplished in one of the seven years' tory Parliaments of which he was the Whig author. As a compensation, however, for doing so much in so short a time, Congress is to be permitted to sink into the quiet and passive condition of a bed of justice, (*Lit de justice,*) of the old French Monarchy, for the registration of edicts; or to realize, for the edification of the American people, the metaphysical conception of the dumb Legislature which gave so much celebrity to the Abbe Sieyes. In a word, we are to be permitted to vote upon the bills, without telling the reasons why or wherefore, which the master spirits prepare for us in secret, and lay before us in public.

I consider myself called here to be present at the immolation of our Constitution, and at the formation of a new Government to be composed of Bank and State, in which Bank is to be master and State is to be slave, and the people to be taxed and plundered for the benefit of both. I am here at the holocaust of the Constitution. If they succeed in their measures there will be nothing left of that instrument but its ashes.

This, sir, is what I snatch a moment to write to you in answer to your inquiries. It is a frank letter, such as my feelings dictate, and the times require; and you are at liberty to use it in any way which will accomplish its object—*that of preventing my name from being placed on the list of Presidential candidates.*

Respectfully, sir,
Your obliged fellow-citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

Col. HENRY SIMPSON, Philadelphia.

MEAN.—To take a paper a year and pay for it, and then receive the paper about six months longer, and tell the Postmaster to notify the Editor that "*if the year paid for is out to stop his paper!*" Every man knows by his quarter's postage; by his number of papers; by his own recollection, when he subscribed for a paper, and when his year expires. Every man, hereafter, who sends us such a notice, we will publish, and further will not stop his paper without the the then year's subscription paid, unless it be some rascal's paper, who will run off and never pay.

"Let's see," said a chap who was playing cards with none of the best of luck; "let's see; you are six to my—what!"

"When you get another, you will have one," said his adversary.

At a camp meeting lately held in Connecticut, a preacher [?] delivered himself of the following:—"I would that the gospel were a wedge and I a beetle, I would whack it into every sinner's heart among ye."

'Pa, is Pennsylvania the father of all the other States?' Certainly not, my child; why did you ask that question?' 'Cause I see all the newspapers call it Pa.'

An absent minded man went out the other morning to shut up some pigs. Late in the afternoon he had not returned, and, after some search he was found squeeling in the pen, he having shut himself up and let the pigs out.

We go in for this doctrine:—Let every man take care of himself, and then every man will be taken care of,

From the Saturday Evening Post.

The Rector of Trosley,

OR WOMAN'S FAITH.

A TALE.

BY THOMAS J. BEACH.

(*Continued.*)

What pen can express the horrible, overwhelming conviction of dishonor that sent the hot blood dashing through the listener's veins—then froze it there? O, such a sense of utter nothingness! His wife—she whom he had worshipped as the incarnation of fair virtue's self—the paramour of—whom?—Charles—what Charles? Here is more to reach his ear, and he has a relish for it now.

'True, my sweet girl,' the other voice replied, in tones so carefully suppressed as to perplex the effort to recognise them, 'true but how shall I reach the house? And do you assure me that I can remain for several days?

'At night when all is dark and still, I will come here and conduct you in unseen. Fitzware, I am confident, will apprise me previous to his return, and I doubt not he will be absent four days at least. I have brought refreshment for you, now—here is cake and wine. I will not remain longer at present, lest my absence should cause suspicion at the house.

'But, Amelia, a moment, love—to-night, when I am in the house, where shall I pass my time unobserved?

'Where, but in that place in which I can command the strictest privacy—my chamber Charles.'

'This is kind,' was murmured softly by the youth, and a kiss—or his quick fancy hissed one in his ear—stung to madness the miserable Fitzware. He darted with the lightning swiftness of revenge towards the place which hid the assassins of his peace from his fell gaze, but his first motion caught the ear of the terrified Amelia, who, perceiving his approach through a slight aperture at the side, screamed aloud, 'My husband!' & and fell heavily, senseless to the cold earth.

Fitzware sprang, lion-like, into the lodge, only to see his prey escape him; a figure enveloped in a huge grey cloak, closely muffling his face from observation, had already forced his way through the slender fabric of the simple structure, and with rapid strides was hastily moving towards the road. Fitzware followed with a small travelling pistol in his hand, confident of his victim; but what was his chagrin and astonishment to see his hated rival, with cool impudence, mount the horse he had just left by the road-side, and gallop off. The Rector fired after him, but evidently without effect, and at another time he would have known the act was vain—a mere expression of his immortal hate. He returned to the lodge, and there upon the ground, cold and still, lay the form of—her that was his wife. He involuntarily presented the pistol to her bosom, and pressed the trigger; there was no response; the lock was down—the pan was open; he remembered that he had fired it, and cast it from his hand; there were no means of sudden murder by his side—and as he looked again at the wretched woman at his feet, he doubted not but she was already dead—smitten to death by her own shame. He gazed steadfastly at the pallid face for some moments, and then with the most consummate disdain, muttered through his clenched teeth, the one word—'Beast!' and strode hastily away. In the mansion hall he encountered Amelia's maid. 'Where is your mistress? he demanded, in a tone so strange that the girl started with alarm.

'She lies within the lodge upon the skirt of the shrubbery next the road; go and attend her; if she be dead see that I am informed of it; your messenger will find me in the library. If she is alive, I will not be disturbed.

Fitzware passed on.

The frightened girl, having fortified herself with the company of some of her fellow servants, being careful to include the coachman and butler in the escort, proceeded at once to the designated spot; they found their unfortunate mistress still inanimate upon the earth. A garden seat spread with the coats and shawls of the party, served for a litter, and the unconscious Amelia was borne to the house—her head being supported upon the bosom of her weeping maid. Fitzware observed from the window, the approach of the mournful group, and could not resist the desire to assure himself of the fate of his wife. He met the litter in the hall just as Amelia, under the influence of the restoratives her maid had administered, manifested some symptoms of returning consciousness. Her eyes opened once or twice, and at length as she fixed them on her attendant a slight flush tinted her pale brow, and she faintly but hurriedly exclaimed,

'Kate, good Kate, has he escaped my husband? Is he safe?'

'Aye, wanton,' responded the deep tones of her husband's voice, 'but his respite from my vigilance shall not allow him time for congratulation. For you, mistress—' but Amelia had relapsed into insensibility,—and Fitzware turned towards an adjoining apartment with a face agonised beneath its expression of his stern resolve.

'Sir, pray sir, instruct us with regard to my lady,' implored Kate, following him as he moved away. 'Shall we send for the physician, sir?'

'Do as you please—do as you please—do as—' and the Rector, retiring, closed the door upon the sentence.

The lady was removed to her own apartment, where she soon revived, and though forbidding the attendance of a physician, before evening her condition was very visibly improved. She enjoyed a placid sleep through the night, and upon the following morning desired to see her husband. She was informed that he had left the parsonage at a late hour on the night preceding. There was a package in the library, however, addressed to 'Amelia.'

'Quick, bring it hither,' interrupted the astonished woman.

Its contents proved to be a Bank of England note for five hundred pounds, with several of a minor denomination, accompanied with the following startling paper:

'Amelia,

Enclosed you receive five hundred and seventy-five pounds—all that I have on hand; the lesser notes as facilities for immediate use. There will also be deposited, subject to your order, at any date after to-morrow, the sum of two thousand pounds, with Purcell & Co. Bankers, Lombard st., London, which will be continued as an annuity through the same medium, so long as it shall be regularly drawn by you. Depart at once from the parsonage, nor even pollute the village with your presence by an unnecessary delay. Seek your paramour if you will, since I have determined upon reflection, to abandon the pursuit of a revenge unworthy of myself. Live remote from the public eye, and distant far from me; adopt some other name and henceforth dishonor not that of FITZWARE.

Our boy remains with me."

Bewildered, stunned, as it were, Amelia sunk back upon her pillow completely exhausted; she remained but a short period, however, under the overwhelming influence of her husband's communication. Rallying to the encounter, she endeavored to survey, more calmly, the character of those difficulties which environed her on every side.

'Whither,' she inquired, 'is Mr. Fitzware gone?'

Kate had informed herself from the coachman of his master's orders, which were for Monclare, the seat of Sir Sutherland Fitzware.

Amelia resolved to write upon the instant, and penned with touching earnestness, an appeal to be heard in defence of her innocence. She asked no re-union till her fame was made as spotless in his sight as it had ever been, though years might intervene before that time could come; yet she begged him to regard her guiltless as she was unfortunate. She prayed to be admitted to an interview, and in the broken language of a bursting heart, implored him to permit her for a mother's sake to take leave of her sweet boy—'our only one'—she wrote. She would await his reply, and if her request was denied she would only prolong her stay at the Parsonage till evening of the following day, under the fond hope that he would yet relent, if not to mercy, to justice only, and then her heart would go, even with gladness, to years of exile from his presence—from his arms, and from their dear, dear babe.

One of the servants took charge of the letter, and swore to deliver it into his master's hands if it cost him his office, and he did so. A fleet nag bore him speedily to Monclare, where he desired admission to the rector.—It was not denied him, and upon delivering the letter, Fitzware opened it at once, and read it with considerable attention, and not without emotion. Upon concluding the perusal, he paused a few moments, and then muttering the words, 'mystery—humbug!' deliberately thrust it between the bars of the grate, and as it burst into flame, turned to the bearer and said,—at the same time pointing to the sheet. 'There, sir, that is my answer—go!'

The man hesitated and seemed disposed to offer remonstrance.

'Do you hear me sir,' thundered Fitzware. 'go instantly, or you shall have such reward as impertinence deserves in the minion of a wanton.'

The man withdrew.

It was towards evening of the following day, when Fitzware was astounded by the appearance of Charles Merlynne, seated with Sir Suthterland in a cabriolet, which the latter drove over the terrace in gallant style, to the door of the mansion. The Rector had found his brother absent on his arrival at Monclare, and little did he dream to see him accompanied thus on his return. Sir Sutherland alighted and welcomed his brother to the hospitalities of the house, and expressed a hope that Amelia was with him.—

The Rector replied not, but under the perplexity of his emotions turned abruptly to his nephew with the exclamation—

'And so sir, you have the hardihood to appear before me.'

'And why not?' responded Charles.

'Where did you spend the day before yesday?'

'In London, sir.'

'Would you swear it?'

'That would be quite unnecessary, uncle, for I was in the company of Sir Sutherland the whole day, and he will vouch for me I'm sure,'

'At noon on that day he was with you in London, Sutherland,' interrogated the Minister.

'He was—you are ill,' added the Baronet, observing that the countenance of his brother had continued pale, until life itself seemed to be at its very ebb.

'No, not ill; ashamed that I have suffered my thoughts to be engrossed by a conviction that is not real, to the prejudice of my better judgement. But I'll know the villain. My carriage here, with the least possible delay,' he called to a groom who was just leading off the cabriolet. 'Sutherland, have you a fleet horse? Yes you have I know, your own hunter; let him be saddled for me in two minutes—the twilight darkens fast—I would be at Trosley within an hour, if possible.

'Saddle Pomfret,' said the Baronet, 'and have him at the door in two minutes—Jack, d've hear?'

'Yes, sir.'

'And a guinea waits for you,' added the Rector.

Pomfret was there—the guinea was paid—and swift as the wind the mettled steed bore the Rector from Monclare.

'The parson's mad,' said the Baronet, as he passed his arm through that of his nephew and entered the mansion.

Fitzware arrived at his own dwelling only in time to learn that Amelia had left it half an hour before; the curiosity of one or two of the servants had induced them to watch her, and from them he learned that she had proceeded down the avenue to the road and that the instant she appeared there, a gentleman leading two horses, on one of which was a side-saddle, came from the little lane in the wood opposite, assisted Mrs. Fitzware to mount, mounted himself, and they rode off rapidly on the London road. One of the female servants added the unwelcome information, that she believed the man passed the preceding night in her lady's bed-chamber.

Revolving in his mind the extraordinary change that detected guilt effects in the deportment of the individual, Fitzware, believing that he should be soon visited by the appeal of contrition from the unhappy woman, resolved to leave all in the hands of him who hath said 'Vengeance is mine.'

The long experienced traveller, Time, knows no delays, but still maintains his onward way, alike regardless of the joyous, throng who toy amid the flowers distilling fragrance on their path of life, without a thought for him as he steps by, as of the mourner, woe-begone, who chides with peevish tone, his tardy pace, and asks that mitigation Death alone can give. Year after year stole on apace, and there was no event to disturb the placidity of the common affairs of life, amongst our village acquaintances, for the long period of seventeen years. Soon after his seperation from his wife, and her departure, Mr. Fitzware established a curate at Trosley—the Rev. Mr. Effington, a good and pious man—and confiding his son to the charge of his housekeeper set out on the tour of Europe. He visited Great Britain from one extreme to the other, and extended his peregrinations over nearly all the continent of Europe.—On his return he seemed moody and dissatisfied, and apprehensions were entertained by his family, that, the great depression which prostrated, would soon effect the alienation of his mind. In a few years, however, as his son advanced in life, he was induced voluntarily to apply himself to the lad's instruction, and a most gratifying result was produced. He sought out the best masters in the several departments of education for the youth, and applied himself earnestly to the culture of his mental powers; and while the son garnered up a harvest of knowledge, the father obtained health and comparative peace, as the laborer in the delightful task. Young George, for so he was named, grew up with much promise, and at sixteen was conducted to Oxford by his father who left him again to make the tour of the Continent.

From the time of the departure of the unhappy Amelia, the annuity of two thousand pounds had been regularly drawn, and in accordance with his desire, the draft as soon as paid had been always sent to Fitzware, who receipted for the same. He felt a peculiar gratification which he was almost ashamed to confess to himself, in reading over and over again the well known characters. The draft in full, as well as the name was written in her hand, and though so many years had passed, the same elegance and lightness distinguished the familiar shape of every letter. He would willingly have paid the same quarterly—nay weekly, if his income had afforded it—to purchase the luxury of sadness with which that era quickened his widowed heart. Where was Amelia?—How often had he asked the question of himself. Where was that fair hand which sent its annual souvenir to greet his eyes, and brought so glad a welcome with it, though paid for at so high a price? Pride, yes pride forbade the effort to discover her, his heart was ever prompting him to make. He had once inquired at the Bank by whom the draft was presented, and ascertained that it was a Jew—a money lender of the city—whose notoriety was based chiefly on his usurious traffic. Often had he resolved to pursue his inquiries farther; to visit the Jew and trace the draft to Amelia's hand, and it occurred to him on leaving his son, that, as the period was nigh when the annuity was due, he would postpone his trip to the continent, (intended, really as before, with the hope of discovering by accident her retreat,) until he had used the opportunity which was about to occur, with what ever success might be the event. He accordingly proceeded to London, and calling on his banker learned that the drafts had been all paid, since the first two or three to the same individual, the usurious Jew, whose name and residence he now obtained; the former being Gideon Vassi, and the latter a small court, retired from the poultry, a few paces from Cheapside. Fitzware proceeded to his hotel, choosing to employ some time in the consideration of the most proper course to pursue, rather than to enter upon such an expedition unprepared. It was therefore late on the following day when he supposed the hours of business were over, that, muffled in a capacious cloak, he turned hastily into the little Court before mentioned and in making the round of the pavement, discovered in characters nearly obliterated by smoke and time, the name of Gideon Vassi, *Broker*, upon a small board attached to the window shutter of the third house from the Poultry on the opposite side of the Court to that on which he had entered. Knocking sharply at the door, it was quickly opened by a lad in attendance, who, without waiting for a word from Fitzware, encountered him with the invitation, "walk in sir."

Fitzware accordingly entered the narrow passage, and was then shown into a little office about eight feet square, adjoining where he had scarcely time to observe its old dilapidated, but scanty furniture before the door opened and admitted the person of Mr. Gideon Vassi. Fitzware rose.

'Be seated, sir, pray be seated," said the Israelite with a very slight Jewish accent, and with a suavity of manner so unexpected to his visiter, as to prepossess him at once in his favor. Vassi was not more than forty years of age, and was yet handsome according to the peculiar models of his race. His figure was bent more than his age would justify, but this was accounted for by the sedentary application to which his business confined him. He wore his beard very long in observance of the term of mourning for some near relative deceased.

'May I have the honor of serving you sir,' he said drawing a chair nearly opposite to Fitzware, and accompanying his words with a smile so bland, as to induce a suspicion that the world had slandered him. This was the secret of his art—those blandishments beguiled the victim of his confidence, and having thus acquired a full knowledge of the exigencies he was desired to relieve, he used them to his own aggrandizement, and sacrificed the dependant being at his will. 'May I have the honor of serving you, sir,' he said.

'My object on waiting on you, sir,' said Fitzware, 'is somewhat out of the ordinary course of your transactions. I am desirous to worm a secret from you, therefore I advise you in time that you may exercise due caution.'

'My business, sir, makes me the confidant of the affairs of many people, but I betray no secrets, if I can avoid it—that is no important ones—unless they should be considered necessary to promote the ends of justice,' an object, which, be it known, Gideon would always rather frustrate than favor, from the very force of habit. 'May I learn how I can oblige you, sir, and if it is in my power, I shall do so with great pleasure,' he continued, displaying a handsome set of teeth, ready to lay hold of the first clue to the affair in hand.

'You have done some business with the house of Purcell, & Co., I believe.'

'A little sir,' said the Jew, slowly, while his mind was upon the instant actively at work. 'A little, sir, but the house is too elevated for my usually limited transactions.'

'Perhaps it was an isolated case,' said Fitzware.

'Perhaps it was,' responded the Jew, 'I do not distinctly remember any particular business with them—I may—indeed I know I have done a trifle with the house.'

'I will make the matter brief,' said Fitzware, 'for I think I may confide in you with better success than your occupation inclined me to expect." The Jew acknowledged the compliment with a smile and a bow, abundantly satisfied with the result of his skill and address.

'You have annually, for several years presented a draft for two thousand pounds at the counter of the house I have named, and it has been as regularly cashed as presented. I am desirous to ascertain from whom you receive those drafts. If you are not bound to secrecy, I presume you will have no hesitation in gratifying my curiosity,' said Fitzware.

'Is it only *curiosity*, induces you to visit me, sir?' said Vassi with emphasis.

'Why no, my friend,' was the reply, 'I feel an interest in the individual by whom they are drawn.'

'Perhaps you are one of the firm of Purcell & Co.?' interrogated Vassi.

'No, I have not the pleasure of being associated with the house; they are my friends.'

This sufficed for the Jew; he jumped directly at the correct inference that his visiter was no other than the man who honored the drafts.

'I presume you know the lady, sir?' said Vassi, carelessly taking from a large wallet which he had drawn from his coat pocket, the very draft that would fall due in the ensuing week, and handing it to his visitor.—Fitzware took it, and with all the effort he could make was unable to conceal the effect of this sudden and unexpected action on the part of the Jew. He stammered an incoherent remark, as his eye at a glance convinced him that it was the genuine issue of Amelia's pen. It seemed as if he was thus brought at once, into a proximity with her, that he had not enjoyed through the long season of their unnatural divorce.

'You see, I possess it in advance—it came to me as the others came, in the course of business, and that has been bought and paid for these three months past,' said Vassi.

'I should have thought of that,' mumured Fitzware, 'how could they come into your possession but long in advance—necessity has compelled her—Humph!' he ejaculated, arresting the tenor of his thought, 'it will be many months before another is offered perhaps. Will you tell me my friend, do you buy them from *her*?'

'Her—what, the 'Amelia,' whose single name is worth two thousand a year—dare I answer that question?' the Jew interrogated himself in an under tone, and after a pause shook his head and declared he did not feel at liberty to say.

'I'll double the amount of the draft, upon the instant,' said Fitzware, with warmth, 'if you will answer me that question.'

'*You* will double the amount,' said Vassi, cooly; indeed, sir, I could not permit you to put a pen to this paper; double the amount? I might do that myself, and have the draft dishonored in consequence, it would be the same whether you or I did it.'

'You misunderstand me,' replied Fitzware retrieving his error; 'I intended to signify, that I would present you with a draft to that amount, if you would comply with my request.'

'*Double that amount* were your words, if I recollect right,' observed Vassi, with imperturable gravity.

'Well, double the amount then,' responded Fitzware, vexed at the pertinacity of the Jew as well as his own indiscretion.

Vassi threw open a bureau and spread pen, ink and paper before his visitor.

'There sir,' said he, 'you can draw for the amount payable to my order on demand, to-morrow I will present it at the Bank for the endorsement of Purcell & Co., and deposit it there. In the mean time you can see them and give your instructions accordingly, and in the evening at about this hour call and I will give you what ever information lies within my power.'

Fitzware drew the paper and left it unsigned, assuring the Jew that it should be endorsed by the house as soon as presented he then departed.

On the following day at the appointed time, Fitzware was at the house of Vassi, and together they sat in conversation.

'I found everything right sir, at the Bank, you have performed your part, it now remains for me to perform mine,' said the Jew.

'True—all right was it?—to be sure—I took care of that—now proceed,' said Fitzware, impatiently.

'Well, sir, your question was did I purchase the drafts from the drawer, who signs herself 'Amelia?' I do not.'

'You do not,' echoed Fitzware, gazing earnestly in anticipation of something more.

'I do not,' rejoined Vassi, 'and in all the transactions I have ever had relative to these drafts, I have dealt only with one man; whether that man is I know not, either by name, occupation, or place of residence. Are you answered, sir?'

'Strange, very strange,' murmured Fitzware. 'You can describe that man?'

'He is an athletic, middle aged man, sometimes when he visited me he wore dark, full whiskers, at others his cheek was smooth shaven. His dress has been genrally good, on one or two occasions he was arrayed in the most fashionable manner, and on one or two others his garments were much soiled and worn. He has a forbidding aspect, and his manner is rather rude and unpolished.—his language very profane. I don't think, sir, I can be more explicit.'

'Do you know more of him, Vassi? Do you know more of the affair at all! You shall be amply rewarded if you will be frank,' exclaimed Fitzware with energy, although

he had already admitted to his breast, the suspicion that the wretch described by Vassi was the paramour of the woman who was once his wife.

The cupidity of the Jew was tempted and he resolved to improve the opportunity which *now* offered, to secure himself beyond the reach of any future contingency. Addressing Fitzware, therefore with much seriousness, he said that he *did* know more; but as the relation of it would jeopard his interests he must be well paid.

'Name your conditions,' said Fitzware, 'and relieve my suspense at once. If they are reasonable I shall comply with them; if not, I must leave all in the hands of Providence.'

'The conditions *must* necessarily be peculiar,' said the Jew; 'as the information I am about to give you may lead to the discontinuance of the transactions between all parties, I as the agent, must be *indemnified* for the loss of profits, in the sum of two thousand pounds. Further than this, if I exhibit reasonable grounds for a demand on you of eight thousand pounds, that sum shall also be paid to my order on demand. Do you consent?'

'On the terms proposed, you shall impart to me all that you know relative to the affair; all, without reserve.'

'I will,' said Vassi.

'And I agree to the terms, with an exception,' said Fitzware; 'it is that to secure a full developement on your part, the payment of the money shall be delayed one year, with a legal rate of interest to be added; and if, in the mean time nothing shall occur to prove that you have withheld any important facts, the sum total shall be paid to your order.'

The Jew deliberated, but thinking that it was no more than fair, in consideration of the sum he was to receive, and with the intention for once to act honestly and in good faith, he consented to the proposition, with the single remark that, 'legal interest was very poor interest.'

To be continued.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

OLIVER FAIRFIELD is a candidate for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS F. LANE, as a candi dacfor County Auditor.

We are authorised to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MORRISON RUBSON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature,

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We authorised to announce H. B. TAYLOR, as a candidate for reelection as County Commissioner for the 1st district of Allen County.

We are authorised to announce THEODORE BRACKENRIDGE as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen county.

We are authorized to announce DAVID McLAIN as a candidate for Assessor of Allen co.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce Mr. Schuyler Wheeler, as a candidate for County Commissioner, and confer a favor on

MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorised to announce S. S. MORSS as a candidate for Auditor at the August election.

I. D. G. Nelson, Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Sir: In some of your former numbers I saw my name announced as a candidate for county commissioner in the 1st district, which was done by some of my friends, and again I find my name withdrawn, which was not done by my consent. I therefore declare myself a candidate, and if elected will serve the good people of Allen County to the best of my abilities,

JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

July 16, 1841.

We are requested to announce CHRISTIAN PARKER as a candidate for Representative at the August election.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841

SALMAGUNDI. It has become fashionable in some places for the editor to give a weekly sketch of what has transpired or anything else that may be interesting; but in this new country it will afford a dull chance. The most we know about is that we have been able to meet our notes in bank, (but not those out) by borrowing all that we were short, and expect our neighbors have done as well; plenty of rain, young potatoes and green corn—the whigs have had a glorious time chopping off the heads of democrats; a pretty good business done at the new Post Office; "Goods, wares, and merchandize" abundant, and cheap for cash, we expect; but we don't deal sufficiently in the article of cash to know much about that part of the story. Drugs and Medicines as usual at this season of the year, are somewhat *fluctuating*, sometimes *up* and sometimes *down*—upon the whole matters and things are very much *mixed* particularly some half bred "*Berkshires*" we have, which, without bragging are the finest the county can produce, and which we invite our farming friends in particular to call and see.

We have on hand three 4th-of-July orations all of which we intend to publish as soon as we consistently can. That of Thomas Johnson, Esq., delivered in this city, we shall insert *next week*, the others we will endeavor to present to our readers the week following.

1400 immigrant steerage passengers arrived at New York in two *days* in the last of June.

It is reported that the appointing power at Washington have decided that no person shall be appointed to office whose pecuniary circumstances are such that the public funds passing through his hands would be any inducement to convert it to private use.

This, however, we can hardly credit, for several reasons. We also think experience has proved that the government has suffered more from persons of comparative wealth, than from those in humble circumstances; that it has lost more from *wealthy* banks, by ten hundred per cent than by individuals.

If this report should prove true, then "the road to distinction is '*no longer*' upon to all," but wealth is made the chief passport to favor. We do not wish to be understood to say that because an individual is wealthy he should not hold an office; nor do we believe that because he is poor he should not receive one. But we do distinctly give it as our opinion that where an office of emolument is to be bestowed, the scale should ever preponderate on the side of honest indigence. No person should be appointed whether rich or poor, if it was supposed for a moment that he would use one dollar of the public funds; but the strictest enquiries should be ever made in regard to his qualifications and honesty. Here we think inquiry ceases to be proper or even justifiable, and that it does not comport with the spirit of the Constitution or the principles of democracy, to require that wealth should be a necessary requisite to ensure public favor.

The late administration was unfortunate in the selection of some of its public officers, not because they were too poor, (for we believe no such an one ever proved a defaulter) but because they were not qualified, and were men whose base and avaricious dispositions knew no bounds, and were overtaken in their treachery to the government by the financial revulsions of '37 and '40. Against the abuse of confidence reposed in public officers, no administration can effectually guard, and we doubt not the new Administration will be burthened with its *full share* of this trouble.

We frequently have persons' names forwarded to us as subscribers who we are wholly unacquainted with, and without the *two dollars* enclosed. We have adopted a rigid course in regard to this matter, and that is, in all cases not to forward but one number of our paper to any such subscriber. No doubt we sometimes lose a good subscriber by this course, but not often. The same remarks will also apply to the insertion of persons names as candidates for office. We frequently receive names by mail and sometimes a request to insert a candidates name and no signature to the letter.—All this is of no avail without the *dollar*.—We have quit working for the d—l and finding ourself.

The Hon. E. M. Huntington has received the appointment of Commissioner of the general land office, vice James Whitcomb, Esq. removed. No man will or can make a more faithful and efficient officer than Mr. Whitcomb, but if he must be removed contrary to all the previous pledges of the party, we think governor Tyler has done well in making a preference for Mr. Huntington over Mr. Jesse L. Williams his competitor for the office, notwithstanding the noise that some of the Whigs make about it. No man in the state is as much overrated in our estimation as Mr. Williams, and no man more eager for office, or more narrow, contracted, and selfish in the *distribution of favors* at his disposal. He has been fattening upon the hard earnings of the people of this state for many years, by extorting from them the most exorbitant salaries, until he has amassed a fortune; and by his unwise or unjust council, plunged the state into irretrievable difficulty, and now seeks to shelter himself from the impending storm by obtaining a public office that will take him beyond the reach of retributive justice.

There has been a host of removals and appointments among the Hoosiers recently, and among them we recognize the following which brings matters pretty near at home, to wit:

Allen Hamilton, Indian agent, vice Sam'l Milroy, removed. Samuel Lewis, receiver of public moneys, vice J. W. Borden, resigned to save his head. Judge Pope Register, vice Daniel Reid removed.

This Whig party consists of a right clever set of fellows; but the way they *do hate office* and *office-seekers* is a perfect caution to the locus in particular and no mistake. They always contended that such was truly the case, but the "democrats who are always on the look out for the spoils," were rather disposed to doubt it until recent developements have satisfied them, we trust, that they were really mistaken, and these same identical Whigs take the offices throughout the country merely for *accommodation* sake, or the good of— We forbear tracing the subject farther as it is a delicate one, but may allude to it hereafter.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

The *July number* of this periodical is before us, and *from* a cursory view should judge that it is as good as any of its predecessors. It has some good stories, "pretty smart of pictures," including the latest fashions, a piece of music, &c. &c. Price $1. Who takes it?

Just as our paper was going to press, we received a communication from Capt. Darrow requesting his name to be withdrawn as a candidate for Representative for the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford.—We will insert it in our next.

Mr. KENNEDY'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day the speech of Mr. Kennedy on the "Distribution Bill," as sketched out by the reporter.

Mr. Kennedy is a sprightly member—the most so of any man we have sent from this district in many years. It appears he *dare* "say his soul is his own," although it was most confidently asserted about election time that he dare not. He is in fact the only representative this district has had for many years that dare say that much, if we except "O *Israel's*" abuse on one or two occasions of the party that made him.

Notwithstanding Mr. Kennedy is alone in Congress to represent the Democracy of Indiana, (consisting of at least 51,604 who voted for Mr. Van Buren last November,) he appears not unmindful of his duty, and not unwilling to discharge that duty.

Speaking of the debate upon this bill, the Globe thus alludes to Mr. Kennedy's remarks:

Mr. Kennedy of Ind. followed, and in a strain of irony and good sound sense upset the tables of the money changers, and hung leaden weights upon the chains of those who sold doves. He pronounced the proposed operation of the bill to be a system of splendid stealing, degrading to the States and destructive to the general government.

We notice that the hon. Dan'l Jenifer of Maryland, has been appointed Minister to Austria, one of the most important Courts in Europe. A prominent Whig remarked the other day that Mr. Jenifer was very much such a man as Bynum and Kennedy in point of talents. That individual being intimately acquainted with all the men, having served himself in Congress with the two former, & not *liking* the latter "pretty well,' we take it for granted that he thought it probable, Kennedy would make some of them go the "*Loon*" caper before the session was over.

Those who saw a cut representing the same will recollect that Proffit flirted about to such fantastic rage when the Sub-Treasury passed last July, that he snapped his coat tail off. That *catastrophe* appears to have cooled him down very much, as we have seen but little of his *frisking and squirming* since.

THE BENE PLANT

Since the insertion of an article which will be found on the last page of this paper, under the head of "summer complaints," we learn that Mr. Thos. Hinton of this place has obtained some seed from New York, and has some of the plants of this healing vegetable now growing in his garden. It is a simple remedy for a most fatal disease.

Some of the leading Whigs in the *U. S.* Senate have *got* into a quarrel about the "Fiscal Agent." The matter in dispute from what we can gather, is whether the *fiscal* agent is a monster of many heads or not. Rives contends that it is and that he is afraid of it; Clay, on the other hand, denies it, or that if it is such an animal, it is entirely harmless. Washington appears to be more of a place for *snakes* than we took it to be, although we were aware that it had been infested since the last election, with all kinds of *hanimals*.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, July 6th, 1841.

Common Council met pursuant to adjournment: Present. the Mayor, and Messrs. Sharp, Johns, Rumsey, Hewey and Moon, aldermen.

On motion of Mr. Moon,

Ordered, That John P. Hedges be allowed forty five dollars for building a bridge at the culvert on Columbia street.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey,

Ordered, That I. D. G. Nelson, Madison Sweetser and Henry Colerick be allowed one dollar each for services as inspectors of election.

On motion,

Ordered, that James Ritchie be allowed twenty five dollars and sixty three cents for labor, &c. for the corporation.

The Mayor read the following resignation, to wit:

To the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby tender my resignation as Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne, and thereby as President of your Board. In retiring from a further participation in the City Councils, permit me to tender to you my thanks for the kindness and courtesy you have on all occasions manifested, and through you, to our common constituents for their generous confidence in bestowing upon me the important trust that I now voluntarily relinquish.

G. W. WOOD.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey the resignation was accepted, and Wm. L. Moon appointed president of the Board, *pro tem.*

On motion,

Ordered, That the docket and papers belonging to the Mayor's office be deposited with J. B. Dubois Esq.

On motion,

Ordered, That G. W. Wood be allowed eight dollars and fifty cents for services as a member of the Board, &c.

On motion of Mr. Johns,

Ordered, That an election for Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne be held on the first Monday of August next, and that Joseph Morgan, S. R. Ball and James Post be and they are hereby appointed inspectors thereof.

Adjourned until the regular monthly meeting.

JOHN TYLER,

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, between Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, acting as Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians:

And whereas, said treaty having been submitted to the Senate *for* its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with certain amendments, provided the assent of the said Indians should be properly obtained to the same:

And whereas, the said Indians did, by their chiefs, headmen, and warriors, in full council assembled, on the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, give their free and voluntary assent to the amendments made by the Senate in the resolution aforesaid: which treaty, resolution of the Senate making amendments to said treaty, and the assent of the Indians to said amendments, are in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, this twenty eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, between Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, acting (unofficially) as Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians.

ART. 1. The Miami tribe of Indians do hereby cede to the United States all that tract of land on the south side of the Wabash river, not heretofore ceded, and commonly known as "the residue of the Big Reserve, being all of their remaining lands in Indiana.

ART. 2. For and in consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami tribe of Indians, the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of which sum to be set apart, and applied, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, and an appropriation is made by Congress to carry it into effect, to the payment of the debts of the tribe, as hereinafter stipulated. And the residue, three hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in twenty equal yearly instalments.

ART. 3. The Miamies being desirous that their just debts shall be fully paid, it is hereby, at their request, stipulated, that, immediately on the ratification of this treaty, the United States shall appoint a commissioner, or commissioners, who shall be authorized to investigate all claims against any and every member of the tribe, which have accrued since the sixth day of November, 1838, or which may accrue before the date of the ratification of this treaty, without regard to the distinction of blood in the claimant or claimants. And whose duty it shall be, to inquire into the equity and legality of the original cause of indebtedness, whether the same now is, or may then be, in the form of judgments, notes, or other evidence of debt, and report for payment out of the money set apart by this treaty for that purpose, such claims only, or parts of claims, as shall be both legal and just; and his or their award, when approved by the President of the United States shall be final.

ART. 4. It is further stipulated, that the sum of twenty-thousand dollars be paid to John B. Richardville; and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the acting executor of Francis Godfroy, deceased, being the amount of their respective claims against the tribe, out of the money set apart for the payment of their debts by the second article of this treaty.

ART. 5. And whereas, the late war chief, (Francis Godfroy,) bequeathed to his children, a large estate, to remain unsold until the youngest of said children shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore stipulated that the United States shall pay to the family of said deceased chief, their just proportion of the annuities of said tribe, at Fort Wayne, from and after the time the tribe shall emigrate to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi.

ART. 6. It is further stipulated, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid annually by the United States, and accepted by the Miamies in lieu of the labor stipulated to be furnished by the fourth article of the treaty of the 23d of October, 1826, for the purpose of preventing the dissatisfaction, occasioned heretofore, in the distribution of said labor amongst the different bands.

ART. 7. It is further stipulated that the United States convey by patent, to Me-shing-gome-zia, son of Ma-to-sin-ia, the tract of land reserved by the twenty-second article of the treaty of the 6th of November, 1838, to the band of Ma-to-sin-ia. And the same provision made in favor of John B. Richardville and family, in the 14th article of the treaty of the 6th of November, 1838, is hereby granted and extended to the above named Me-shing-go-me-zia, and to his brothers.

ART. 8. It is hereby stipulated, that the Miami tribe of Indians shall remove to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi, within five years from this date; the United States paying every expense attending such removal, and to furnish rations to said tribe for twelve months after their arrival at said country. And the United States shall, also, cause four thousand dollars to be expended to the best advantage in supplying good merchantable pork and flour to said tribe, during the second year of their residence at their new homes; which sum is to be deducted from their annuity of that year.

ART. 9. It is further stipulated, that should there be an unexpended balance, of the "two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," after the payment of the debts of the tribe, as provided in the second article of this treaty, such a balance is to be paid over to the Miamies at the next payment of annuities, after the amount of said balance shall have been ascertained. And should the sum to set apart for the purpose aforesaid, be found insufficient to pay the said debts, then the ascertained balance due on the same, to be out of the annuity arising from this treaty.

ART. 10. It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that there shall be, and hereby is, granted and reserved to John B. Richardville, principal chief, seven sections of land, from the lands ceded in the first article of this treaty, at such point or points as he may select, (not less than one section at any one point,) to be conveyed to him by patent from the United States. And, also, in like manner, one section of land to Francis Lafountain, at the rapids of Wildcat, to be surveyed under his direction.

ART. 11. Nothing in this treaty shall be so construed as to impair the force or validity of former treaty stipulations, existing between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians, not altered by nor coming within the purview of any of the provisions of this treaty.

ART. 12. It is hereby stipulated, that the United States provide for the payment of the expense which may be necessarily incurred in the negotiation of this treaty.

ART. 13. This treaty shall be binding on the United States, and on the Miami tribe of Indians, from and after the date of its ratification by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. But, if the same shall not be so ratified before the 4th day of March next, it shall be of no binding or validity.

ART. 14. We, the chiefs, warriors, and headmen, of the Miami tribe of Indians, having examined and considered the foregoing articles, after the same had been interpreted and explained to us to our satisfaction, do hereby agree and request, that the said articles shall be taken and held as a treaty between the parties thereto; and when ratified as provided in the last preceding article, be binding on our tribe, and on the United States, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as though the same had been officially and formally made on the part of the United States.

In testimony whereof, we, Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, on behalf of the United States, (as aforesaid,) and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians, have hereunto set our hands.

Done at the forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand hundred and forty.

Samuel Milroy,
Allen Hamilton,
John B. Richardville, *Pr. Chf.* his x mark.
Wau-pa-pin-shaw, his x mark.
O-zan-de-ah, his x mark.
Chu-pina, his x mark.
Me-shing-go-me-zia, his x mark.
Wauk a-shing-guah, his x mark.
To-pe-ah, his x mark.
Pe-wau-pe-ah, his x mark.
Mu-ze-qua, his x mark.
Ma-gon-zah, his x mark.
Pasho-a-wah, his x mark.
Po-qua Godfroy, his x mark.
Na-kun-sah, his x mark.
Ko-es-say, his x mark.
Shin-go-me-zia, his x mark.
Te-mon-te-ah, his x mark.
Ma-qua-co-nong, his x mark.
Mon-go-son, his x mark.
Tuc-ke-mon-guah, his x mark.
Ho-we-wah, his x mark.

Signed in the presence of
H. B. MILROY, *Secretary*,
DAVID CARRIER,
GEO. M. MAXWELL,
ROBERT H. MILROY,
PETER ANDRE, *Interpreter*, his x mark.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 25, 1841.

Resolved, (two thirds of the members present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty made and concluded at the forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, between Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, acting as commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians: with the following amendments: *provided*, that the assent of the said indians shall be properly obtained to the same:—to wit:

In the second article, strike out the words "two hundred and fifty," and insert *three hundred*; and in the latter clause, strike out "three hundred," and insert *two hundred and fifty*.

Add to the third article the following, Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the sum set apart in the second article of this treaty shall be applied to the payment of debts contracted before the twenty-eighth day of November, 1840; and the residue of said sum, after such debts are satisfied, being fifty thousand dollars, to the payment of debts contracted between the last named date and the time of the ratification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States; giving the preference in the application of fifty thousand dollars, to debts contracted for provision and subsistence.

In the seventh article, strike out the words "twenty-second" and insert *second*.

In the same article, at the first period, insert —to be held in trust by the said Me-shing-go-mezia for his band: and the proceeds thereof, when the same shall be alienated, shall be equitably distributed to said band, under the direction of the President.

In article nine, strike out "two hundred and fifty," and insert *three hundred*; and strike out the whole of that article after the word "ascertained."

Insert after article eleven, an additional article:—Article 12. The United States hereby stipulate to set apart and assign to the Miamies, for their occupancy west of the Mississippi, a tract of country bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, on the north by the country of the Weas and Kaskaskias, on the west by the Pottowatomies of Indiana, and on the south by the land assigned to the New York Indians, estimated to contain five hundred thousand acres.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Sec.*

We, the undersigned, chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Indiana, do hereby give our free and voluntary assent to the foregoing amendments, made by the Senate of the United States on the 25th day of February last, to the treaty concluded by us with the United States on the 28th day of November 1840; the same having been submitted and fully explained to us by Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, commissioners on the part of the United States for that purpose, in full council assembled at the Forks of the Wabash in the State of Indiana.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, and affixed our seals respectively, this fifteenth day of May, 1841.

Na-wa-la-quah, his x mark [L.S.]
Po-she-wah, his x mark [L.S.]
O-zan-de-ah, his x mark [L.S.]
Na-kan-yah, his x mark [L.S.]
Shing-go-me-zia, his x mark [L.S.]
Pe wau-pe-ah, his x mark [L.S.]
Te-mon-te-ah, his x mark [L.S.]
Wa-pa-nan-quah, his x mark [L.S.]
Sha-pen-de ziah, his x mark [L.S.]
Wau-pe-pin-ce-ah, his x mark [L.S.]
Co-k-key, his x mark [L.S.]
Mah-con-zah, his x mark [L.S.]
Pa-cong-ye-ah, his x mark [L.S.]
Nah-qui-o-cah, his x mark [L.S.]
Can-te mon-guah, his x mark [L.S.]
Mang-gon-zah, his x mark [L.S.]
Mah-gon-zah, his x mark [L.S.]
Con-o-cot-wah, his x mark [L.S.]
Shau-cot-to-wah, his x mark [L.S.]
Sho-pen-da-zia, his x mark [L.S.]
Cant-ah-clan-guah, his x mark [L.S.]
Ma-xe-quah, his x mark [L.S.]
Cant-an-sep-au, his x mark [L.S.]
To-pe-ah, his x mark [L.S.]
Ma con-zah, his x mark [L.S.]
Maun-go-zah, his x mark [L.S.]
Ka-lah-an-sia, his x mark [L.S.]
Keel-son-suh, his x mark [L.S.]
Keel-swah, his x mark [L.S.]
Benjamin his x mark [L.S.]
John B. Richardville, his x mark [L.S.]
Pogua Godfroy his x mark [L.S.]

Done in presence of
Samuel Milroy, } *Commissioners*
Allen Hamilton, }
H. B. Milroy, *Secretary to Commission.*
Peter Andre, his x mark, } *Interpreters.*
Grigway Baudie, his x mark, }

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments set forth in the said resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

[L. S.] Done at the city of Washington the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS-

From the Globe of July 1st.

On taking up the special order, the National Bank, Mr. Rives of Virginia, proposed an amendment making the assent of the States necessary to the establishment of offices of discount and deposits within their jurisdiction.

He took ground at the threshold that the Independent Treasury had been condemned by the people. This was to clear the way to his going in for a National Bank. But in this, his first assertion, he took as granted by the whole Democracy, that which ninety-nine out of an hundred of the party utterly deny and disbelieve. The Constitutional Treasury question was argued before the the people during the whole period of the Congress before the last. It was the *test* question in the canvass for, and the election of the last Congress, and was triumphantly supported by the people. In the Presidential election, and that of the present Congress, other and vastly more influential considerations operated, and the Democrats hold that the election of Gen. Harrison was not a condemnation of the Treasury system.

Mr. Rives next assumed that the State bank system was abandoned by those who had relied on it after the close of the last National Bank. It was assailed also, he said, on the other side, by the friends of the National Bank, and this left him no alternative but to abandon his favorite system of fiscal agency. He, therefore, came forward with his District National Bank, with powers of branching in the States with their consent, as a middle ground of compromise.

He argued that the power of Congress terminated in establishing a National Bank within the District; and that the *branching subsequently* was the act of the corporation and of the State Governments. In adopting this mode, he thought the provision of the Constitution which it was held denied to Congress the power of establishing a National Banking Corporation over the States, would be avoided.

Mr. R. said that there were many more decisions by Congress against the power of establishing banking corporations within the States, than for it. He ran over the various instances in which the question had been mooted and decided, in proof of this.

He sustained the declaration of the President's late message to Congress, assuming that the people had decided against the power to charter a Bank, and stated that Gen. Harrison's opinion was also decidedly against the constitutionality of the power assumed in the creation of a bank, and quoted his letter to Sherrod Williams. He said that he pledged himself only to resign his objections in case of a decisive new indication on the part of the people of their will in favor of it.

He insisted, also, that no inference of a change in public opinion could be drawn from the late Presidential election. The committal of the present President against the power to establish a National bank was well known. No public man in the nation was, he believed, more absolutely committed against the right of Congress to establish such an institution, than the individual who had been selected as a candidate for the second office in the government by the Whigs, and it was with a full knowledge that he was so committed, that he was elected to a station under circumstances which rendered it highly probable that his constitutional principles would negative the establishment of such a National Corporation over the states.

Mr. Rives continued to advert to the opinions of the present President, as avowed previously to his nomination, as effecting the Presidential election, when—

Mr. Mr. Clay rose to a question of order, and protested against any allusions being made to the opinions of the Chief Magistrate in an argument addressed to the senate.

Mr. Rives maintained that he was in order in alluding to the history of the past—the opinions of the *President*, previous to the election, were matters of history which he had a right to refer to. He made no allusion to his present opinions. It was in relation to an issue which the Senator from Kentucky himself had alluded to very freely, adverting to the same opinions, and on which he had maintained that the country had decided.

Mr. Rives occupied the Senate about two hours in illustrating his plan, and closed by portraying the peace and contentment which would grow out of its adoption by the party in a spirit of compromise.

Mr. Clay, after long hesitation, cavalierly remarked that he thought the yeas and nays ought to be called on the amendment. He then opened a speech by declaring that he thought nothing but mischief could come of this proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. He said Mr. Rives asks every thing in the spirit of compromise and conciliation, but grants nothing.

The twenty seven Whig members are asked to give up their opinions and go to Mr. Rives and his colleague.

The question is Bank or no Bank—power or no power—constitutionality or no constitutionality. On this he inveighed and argued with the greatest emphasis. He concluded this part of his speech by observing that if after eight or ten years, and the great triumph just obtained, the power were not asserted, it would be considered as surrendered—and he added that the imbecile, rickety concern, which he in his heart believed that to be, which was offered by the gentleman from Virginia, would by the sad result of the experiment under it, taken in connection with the fact that it was substituted for a National bank, not only operate as a present surrender, and for several generations to come, but would deter from the attempt to resume the power to establish one, perhaps forever.

Mr. Preston followed Mr. Clay, and said, all things considered, he thought the proposed amendment should be concurred in—and the whole drift of his speech was to sustain this proposition.

Mr. Merrick rose, and the Senate adjourning, he has the floor to-morrow.

SPEECH OF MR. KENNEDY.

Mr. KENNEDY of Indiana, said he wanted to say a word or two on the subject of this bill. He hailed from one of the states supposed to be more particularly interested; and, as he thought it probable he might stand alone in the vote he should give against the bill, he wished to state one or two of the reasons which would govern his vote; and he spoke now because he had been admonished that, unless he said what he had to say in committee, he was not likely to say it at all. He should not enter on the constitutional question, nor should he discuss the propriety or impropriety of the distribution proposed. I (said Mr. K.) am one of those kind of creatures that, when I hear gentlemen talk about the rights of certain states to the public land before the deeds of cession, I do not regard them as talking very seriously. As to the deeds of cession by Virginia and New York, about which so much talk is made, I look upon them as made more for the sake of getting rid of an abstraction than any thing else. I do not recognise their title to the land. They have about the same right to it as others; just about the same right to it as the crown of Great Britain had, because some British subject happened to pass by and discover the land. It was no right at all. The only right of property was in the aborigines. The right of soil was theirs, and we could have no right at all till we had made a fair purchase. I am quite willing to grant to the old states all the credit they deserve for getting shut of a vexed question of title, which they felt to be rather flimsy. I lay all that aside, and look at the question just as it now presents itself before me.—And I have a word or two to say as to the benefits which it is said are included by the bill to be conferred on my state. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Meriwether] talked a good deal to us about the amount to be given to Indiana and Michigan; but I noticed that he never said one word about what Georgia got from the Cherokees, which, to my mind, is just as much a donation from the General Government to Georgia, as our shares of the public land will be to us. The Indians are the original owners, and whoever purchased the land from them had a right to dispose of it. I look upon a bounty to Indiana as on the same ground with a bounty to Government. I know that this doctrine is not recognised here, but I hold it.

I am against this bill on broad principles. I would go against it if the bounty to Indiana was fifty per cent instead of ten. I look upon this bill as the corner stone to a set of measures of distribution to the American people which will eventually empty your Treasury. It is a mere excuse for creating a National debt. You may philosophise as you please, but the grand object is to get an excuse for a National debt, a high tariff, and a National bank. Now I am opposed to every feature of such a plan, and therefore am opposed to what I consider as the basis of the whole. Gentlemen tell us it is to bring great relief to the indebted States, and Indiana is one of them. Now, we have contracted our own debts, and we ask none of you to pay them. Gentlemen need not tell me that this is not a proposition to pay our debts, and then to make us pay you back again. I do not ask the other States, I do not ask the American people to pay the debts of Indiana, or to aid us in paying them. It is not right; it is not fair. If it was injudicious in us to contract the debt, let the burden fall on us.

It is admitted, if I understand the matter, that the public lands and all will not pay the current expenses of the Government. And, if so, is not the bill a plan just to take out of the pockets of the American people all the money you give to the States? If you give it to Indiana in the first place, you will make all the Union aid to pay it back into the Treasury. It is admitted on all hands that there is no surplus. You must therefore, gather the money from out of the pockets of the great mass of the people. I do not ask favors. We are able to pay our own debts. If this money is to be collected from our own citizens alone, we are no gainers, because we must pay it again in another shape. But worse than that: so far from being a benefit to us, it is an eternal damage from the expenses of collection and disbursement; so that in fact, you will take out of our pockets a dollar and pay us back but eighty cents. This is not the sort of relief our constituents want. On the principles, therefore, of eternal justice, I consider the proposition as iniquitous, and it shall never have my vote.

Then there is another feature in the bill that I object to. It proposes to give ten per cent. over and above their share to the States where the lands lie. Now I say if Indiana is entitled to any more than her regular share in the distribution, she is entitled to more than ten per cent. over.—I will answer the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Howard.] He says it is very strange that the General Government should find the public lands a burden, instead of being a source of revenue. Now I do not believe it was ever intended to make the public lands a source of revenue at all. There is no other Government on God's footstool but this that ever thought of selling its public domain. No; it was the original intention to have your public domain settled by hardy independent freemen; it was meant so to parcel out the lands as to give the right of soil to a population that should tenant the vast region of rich land in the West and make it like a garden, and all the Government should have collected from them ought to have been just enough to pay its outlay. This shows why the public lands never should be treated as a source of revenue. But adopt this bill, and you hold out an inducement to all the States that have got no new lands in their own bounds to raise the price of public lands in the West that they make it a source of revenue. But they want to scare us out of this objection by putting a section in the bill to guard against any such consequence. Yes; how easy will it be after the States begin to taste the public money and get their appetites whetted for it, to repeal that section? I say the bill holds out a direct inducement to raise the price of the new lands. A dollar and a quarter will be too little; they would soon get it up to two dollars; and if that does not bring in money enough, they will raise it to three, or four, and five dollars. I insist, then, that the bill is directly against the true policy of that part of the Union I come from.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Howard] in his calculation about the money that has been spent on the public lands quite forgets one item, and that is, the purchase money that was paid to the Indians. He talked to us a great deal about the land officers Swartwouting and all that, but he did not say a word about paying the Indians. Now in some places the annuities paid to the Indians amount to more than the dollar and a quarter that Government gets for the land.

[Mr. Howard. The gentleman is mistaken.—The purchase money of the land was included in my estimate.]

It may be so. The gentleman's document was to me pretty much like what the gentleman from Maine's document was to him; I could not understand it. The gentleman from Maine gave out document as being of authority. And how did the gentleman from Michigan answer it? Why —ha—ha—by taking us back to 1832, when the old hero of New Orleans sent in his veto. And the gentleman, too, passed a compliment on the old man for his arithmetic. Well, he was correct. But does not the gentleman know that since 1832 more land has been sold than ever was sold before in double, ay, or in treble the time? And does not suppose that the expenses of sale must be raised too? I rather think if he had looked a little into the document that the gentleman from Maine handed to him, he would have found that it all came out even. I never knew a Yankee in my life that ever failed in a matter of calculation and figures. (A laugh.)

[Mr. Howard. You forgot I am a Yankee myself.] (Laughter.)

The gentleman says he is a Yankee himself. Well, if he is, he has gone clear out of the land of Yankees, and has got, I think, a good deal of the Hoosier in him. [Loud laughter.]

I do not see any difficulty in this subject. If, as the gentlemen says, there is a balance received from the public lands, it is a fund for the benefit of the whole Union, and not for Indiana and Illinois to get their share of, and ten per cent. over. If it belongs to the States, then it should be divided by the States equally. For myself I must say that the ten per cent. over, which was quietly slipped into the bill as a bribe for our Western people, does not tempt me much. Why, such a sum as that will not be felt. We are so desperately in for it, that they will not bite at that bate. You must give us more. Ten per cent. is not enough.' But if the money is to be divided among the States, I say in God's name, divide it fairly. The gentlemen from Georgia disliked this ten per cent. and I admire his sense of right. But I must say that, on that other Cherokee point, his memory seemed wonderfully short.

There is another feature in the bill that seems to me to be not quite fair to us of the free States. The gentlemen from Michigan is in a worse condition even than I am. He will take half a loaf rather than no bread; I must have the whole loaf or none at all. I do not see why, or what for, representative purposes are carried out on a distributive principle. I am very sure it never entered the heads of the framers of the Constitution that the States should ever come and bow the knee, and ask the general Government, "Pray give us a sop." It is humiliating to my State pride. What! shall the sovereign States who made this Government—*for* it is the offspring, the creature of the States—come here and truckle to the work of their own hands, to get a little land distributed among them? If such a proposition had been made to me before we got in debt as we now are, I should have felt little respect for the honesty of him who made it. But, they know that a few of us are over head and ears in debt, and now they think they can seduce us. That does not speak much for their honesty. Though I may be the only man, throughout the whole of the States whom it is thus attempted to bribe, who will reject the bill, I shall take pride in thus standing alone; and I am ready to die in the last ditch before I vote for any such bill.—The old doctrine of the subdivision of this Government is fast dwindling to nothing. Time was, as has well been said by the gentlemen from Maryland, [Mr. W. C. Johnson,] when, the Governor of a State was looked on to with, almost as much reverence as the President; but, during the last four or five years, the digni-

he had already admitted to his breast, the suspicion that the wretch described by Vassi was the paramour of the woman who was once his wife.

The cupidity of the Jew was tempted and he resolved to improve the opportunity which now offered, to secure himself beyond the reach of any future contingency. Addressing Fitzware, therefore with much seriousness, he said that he did know more; but as the relation of it would jeopard his interests he must be well paid.

'Name your conditions,' said Fitzware, 'and relieve my suspense at once. If they are reasonable I shall comply with them; if not, I must leave all in the hands of Providence.'

'The conditions must necessarily be peculiar,' said the Jew; 'as the information I am about to give you may lead to the discontinuance of the transactions between all parties, I as the agent, must be indemnified for the loss of profits, in the sum of two thousand pounds. Further than this, if I exhibit reasonable grounds for a demand on you of eight thousand pounds, that sum shall also be paid to my order on demand. Do you consent?'

'On the terms proposed, you shall impart to me all that you know relative to the affair; all, without reserve.'

'I will,' said Vassi.

'And I agree to the terms, with an exception,' said Fitzware; 'it is that to secure a full developement on your part, the payment of the money shall be delayed one year, with a legal rate of interest to be added; and if, in the mean time nothing shall occur to prove that you have withheld any important facts, the sum total shall be paid to your order.'

The Jew deliberated, but thinking that it was no more than fair, in consideration of the sum he was to receive, and with the intention for once to act honestly and in good faith, he consented to the proposition, with the single remark that, 'legal interest was very poor interest.'

To be continued.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

OLIVER FAIRFIELD is a candidate for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS F LANE, as a candidate for County Auditor.

We are authorised to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized so announce MORRISON RUSON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer o Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We authorised to announce H. B. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner for the 1st district of Allen County.

We are authorised to announce THEODORE BRACKENRIDGE as a candidate for Treasurer of Allen county.

We are authorized to announce DAVID M'LAIN as a candidate for Assessor of Allen co.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please announce Mr. Schuyler Wheeler, as a candidate for County Commissioner, and confer a favor on

MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorised to announce S. S. MORSS as a candidate for Auditor at the August election.

I. D. G. Nelson, Editor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

SIR: In some of your former numbers I saw my name announced as a candidate for county commissioner in the 1st district, which was done by some of my friends, and again I find my name withdrawn, which was not done by my consent. I therefore declare myself a candidate, and if elected will serve the good people of Allen County to the best of my abilities.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND.

July 16, 1841.

We are requested to announce CHRISTIAN PARKER as a candidate for Representative at the August election.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1841

SALMAGUNDI. It has become fashionable in some places for the editor to give a weekly sketch of what has transpired or anything else that may be interesting; but in this new country it will afford a dull chance. The most we know about is that we have been able to meet our notes in bank, (but not those out) by borrowing all that we were short, and expect our neighbors have done as well; plenty of rain, young potatoes and green corn—the whigs have had a glorious time chopping off the heads of democrats; a pretty good business done at the new Post Office; "Goods, wares, and merchandize" abundant, and cheap for cash, we expect; but we don't deal sufficiently in the article of cash to know much about that part of the story. Drugs and Medicines as usual at this season of the year, are somewhat *fluctuating*, sometimes *up* and *sometimes down*—upon the whole matters and things are very much *mixed* particularly some half bred "*Berkshires*" we have, which, without braging are the finest the county can produce, and which we invite our farming friends in particular to call and see.

We have on hand three 4th of July orations all of which we intend to publish as soon as we consistently can. That of Thomas Johnson, Esq., delivered in this city, we shall insert next week, the others we will endeavor to present to our readers the week following.

1400 immigrant steerage passengers arrived at New York in two days in the last of June.

It is reported that the appointing power at Washington have decided that no person shall be appointed to office whose pecuniary circumstances are such that the public funds passing through his hands would be any inducement to convert it to private use.

This, however, we can hardly credit, for several reasons. We also think experience has proved that the government has suffered more from persons of comparative wealth, than from those in humble circumstances; that it has lost more from *wealthy* banks, by ten hundred per cent than by individuals.

If this report should prove true, then "the road to distinction is '*no longer*' open to all." but weath is made the chief passport to favor. We do not wish to be understood to say that because an individual is wealthy he should not hold an office; nor do we believe that because he is poor he should not receive one. But we do distinctly give it as our opinion that where an office of emolument is to be bestowed, the scale should ever preponderate on the side of honest indigence. No person should be appointed whether rich or poor, if it was supposed for a moment that he would use one dollar of the public funds; but the strictest enquiries should be ever made in regard to his qualifications and honesty. Here we think inquiry ceases to be proper or even justifiable, and that it does not comport with the spirit of the Constitution or the principles of democracy, to require that wealth should be a necessary requisite to ensure public favor.

The late administration was unfortunate in the selection of some of its public officers, not because they were too poor, (for we believe no such an one ever proved a defaulter) but because they were not qualified, and were men whose base and avaricious dispositions knew no bounds, and were overtaken in their treachery to the government by the financial revulsions of '37 and '40. Against the abuse of confidence reposed in public officers, no administration can effectually guard, and we doubt not the new Administration will be burthened with its *full share* of this trouble.

We frequently have persons' names forwarded to us as subscribers who we are wholly unacquainted with, and without the *two dollars* enclosed. We have adopted a rigid course in regard to this matter, and that is, in all cases not to forward but one number of our paper to any such subscriber. No doubt we sometimes lose a good subscriber by this course, but not often. The same remarks will also apply to the insertion of persons names as candidates for office. We frequently receive names by mail and sometimes a request to insert a candidates name and no signature to the letter.—All this is of no avail without the *dollar*.—We have quit working for the d—l and finding ourself.

The Hon. E. M. Huntington has received the appointment of Commissioner of the general land office, vice James Whitcomb, Esq. removed. No man will or can make a more faithful and efficient officer than Mr. Whitcomb, but if he must be removed contrary to all the previous pledges of the party, we think governor Tyler has done well in making a preference for Mr. Huntington over Mr. Jesse L. Williams his competitor for the office, notwithstanding the noise that some of the Whigs make about it. No man in the state is as much overrated in our estimation as Mr. Williams, and no man more eager for office, or more narrow, contracted, and selfish in the distribution of favors at his disposal. He has been fattening upon the hard earnings of the people of this state for many years, by extorting from them the most exorbitant salaries, until he has amassed a fortune; and by his unwise or unjust council, plunged the state into irretrievable difficulty, and now seeks to shelter himself from the impending storm by obtaining a public office that will take him beyond the reach of retributive justice.

There has been a host of removals and appointments among the Hoosiers recently, and among them we recognize the following which brings matters pretty near at home, to wit:

Allen Hamilton, Indian agent, vice Sam'l Milroy, removed. Samuel Lewis, receiver of public moneys, vice J.W. Borden, resigned to save his head. Judge Pope Register, vice Daniel Reid removed.

This Whig party consists of a right clever set of fellows; but the way they *do hate office* and *office-seekers* is a perfect caution to the locos in particular and no mistake. They always entended that such was truly the case, but the "democrats who are always on the look out for the spoils," were rather disposed to doubt it until recent developements have satisfied them, we trust, that they were really mistaken, and these same identical Whigs take the offices throughout the country merely for *accommodation* sake, or the good of— We forbear tracing the subject farther as it is a delicate one, but may allude to it hereafter.

THE DOLLAR MAGAZINE.

The July number of this periodical is before us, and from a cursory view should judge that it is as good as any of its predecessors. It has some good stories, "pretty smart of pictures," including the latest fashions, a piece of music, &c. &c. Price $1. Who takes it?

Just as our paper was going to press, we received a communication from Capt. Darrow requesting his name to be withdrawn as a candidate for Representative for the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford.—We will insert it in our next.

Mr. KENNEDY'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day the speech of Mr. Kennedy on the "Distribution Bill." as sketched out by the reporter.

Mr. Kennedy is a sprightly member—the most so of any man we have sent from this district in many years. It appears he *dare* 'say his soul is his own," although it was most confidently asserted about election time that he dare not. He is in fact the only representative this district has had for many years that dare say that much, if we except "O *Israel's*" abuse on one or two occasions of the party that made him.

Notwithstanding Mr. Kennedy is alone in Congress to represent the Democracy of Indiana, (consisting of at least 51,604 who voted for Mr. Van Buren last November,) he appears not unmindful of his duty, and not unwilling to discharge that duty.

Speaking of the debate upon this bill, the Globe thus alludes to Mr. Kennedy's remarks:

Mr. Kennedy of Ind. followed, and in a strain of irony and good sound sense upset the tables of the money changers, and hung leaden weights upon the chains of those who sold doves. He pronounced the proposed operation of the bill to be a system of splendid stealing, degrading to the States and destructive to the general government.

We notice that the hon. Dan'l Jenifer of Maryland, has been appointed Minister to Austria, one of the most important Courts in Europe. A prominent Whig remarked the other day that Mr. Jenifer was very much such a man as Bynum and Kennedy in point of talents. That individual being intimately acquainted with all the men, having served himself in Congress with the two former, & not liking the latter "pretty well,' we take it for granted that he thought it probable, Kennedy would make some of them go the "*Loon*" caper before the session was over.

Those who saw a cut representing the same will recollect that Proffit flirted about in such fantastic rage when the Sub-Treasury passed last July, that he snapped his coat tail off. That *catastrophe* appears to have cooled him down very much, as we have seen but little of his *frisking and squirming* since.

THE BENE PLANT

Since the insertion of an article which will be found on the last page of this paper, under the head of "summer complaints," we learn that Mr. Thos. Hinton of this place has obtained some seed from New York, and has some of the plants of this healing vegetable now growing in his garden. It is a simple remedy for a most fatal disease.

Some of the leading Whigs in the *U. S.* Senate have got into a quarrel about the "Fiscal Agent." The matter in dispute from what we can gather, is whether the *fiscal agent* is a monster of many heads of not. Rives contends that it is and that he is afraid of it; Clay, on the other hand, denies it, or that if it is such an animal, it is entirely harmless. Washington appears to be more of a place for *snakes* than we took it to be, although we were aware that it had been infested since the last election, with all kinds of *hanimals*.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, July 5th, 1841.

Common Council met pursuant to adjornment: Present. the Mayor, and Messrs. Sharp, Johns, Rumsey, Dewey and Moon, aldermen.

On motion of Mr. Moon,

Ordered, That John P. Hedges be allowed forty five dollars for building a bridge at the culvert on Columbia street.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey,

Ordered, That I. D. G. Nelson, Madison Sweetser and Henry Colerick be allowed one dollar each for services as inspectors of election.

On motion,

Ordered, that James Ritchie be allowed twenty five dollars and sixty three cents for labor, &c. for the corporation.

The Mayor read the following resignation, to wit:

To the Common Council of the City of Fort Wayne:

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby tender my resignation as Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne, and thereby as President of your Board. In retiring from a further participation in the City Councils, permit me to tender to you my thanks for the kindness and courtesy you have on all occasions manifested, and through you, to our common constituents for their generous confidence in bestowing upon me the important trust that I now voluntarily relinquish.

G. W. WOOD.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey the resignation was accepted, and Wm. L. Moon appointed president of the Board, *pro tem.*

On motion,

Ordered, That the docket and papers belonging to the Mayor's office be deposited with J. B. Dubois Esq.

On motion,

Ordered, That G. W. Wood be allowed eight dollars and fifty cents for services as a member of the Board, &c.

On motion of Mr. Johns,

Ordered, That an election for Mayor of the City of Fort Wayne be held on the first Monday of August next, and that Joseph Morgan, S. R. Ball and James Post be and they are hereby appointed inspectors thereof.

Adjourned until the regular monthly meeting.

JOHN TYLER,

PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty, between Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, acting as Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians:

And whereas, said treaty having been submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with certain amendments, provided the assent of the said Indians should be properly obtained to the same:

And whereas, the said Indians did, by their chiefs, headmen, and warriors, in full council assembled, on the fifteenht day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, give their free and voluntary assent to the amendments made by the Senate in the resolution aforesaid; which treaty, resolution of the Senate making amendments to said treaty, and the assent of the Indians to said amendments, are in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, this twenty eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, between Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, acting (unofficially) as Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians.

ART. 1. The Miami tribe of Indians do hereby cede to the United States all that tract of land on the south side of the Wabash river, not heretofore ceded, and commonly known as "the residue of the Big Reserve, being all of their remaining lands in Indiana.

ART. 2. For and in consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay to the Miami tribe of Indians, the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of which sum to be set apart, and applied, immediately after the ratification of this treaty, and an appropriation is made by Congress to carry it into effect, to the payment of the debts of the tribe, as hereinafter stipulated. And the residue, three hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in twenty equal yearly instalments.

ART, 3. The Miamies being desirous that their just debts shall be fully paid, it is hereby, at their request, stipulated, that, immediately on the ratification of this treaty, the United States shall appoint a commissioner, or commissioners, who shall be authorized to investigate all claims against any and every member of the tribe, which have accrued since the sixth day of November, 1838, or which may accrue before the date of the ratification of this treaty, without regard to the distinction of blood in the claimant or claimants. And whose duty it shall be, to inquire into the equity and legality of the original cause of indebtedness, whether the same now is, or may then be, in the form of judgments, notes, or other evidence of debt, and report for payment out of the money set apart by this treaty for that purpose, such claims only, or parts of claims, as shall be both legal and just; and his or their award, when approved by the President of the United States shall be final.

ART. 4. It is further stipulated, that the sum of twenty-thousand dollars be paid to John B. Richardville; and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the acting executor of Francis Godfroy, deceased, being the amount of their respective claims against the tribe, out of the money set apart for the payment of their debts by the second article of this treaty.

ART. 5. And whereas, the late war chief, (Francis Godfroy,) bequeathed to his children, a large estate, to remain unsold until the youngest of said children shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore stipulated that the United States shall pay to the family of said deceased chief, their just proportion of the annuities of said tribe, at Fort Wayne, from and after the time the tribe shall emigrate to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi.

ART. 6. It is further stipulated, that the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid annually by the United States, and accepted by the Miamies in lieu of the labor stipulated to be furnished by the fourth article of the treaty of the 23d of October, 1826, for the purpose of preventing the dissatisfaction, occasioned heretofore, in the distribution of said labor amongst the different bands.

ART. 7. It is further stipulated that the United States convey by patent, to Me-shing-go-me-zia, son of Ma-to-sin-ia, the tract of land reserved by the twenty-second article of the treaty of the 6th of November, 1838, to the band of Ma-to-in-ia. And the same provision made in favor of John B. Richardville and family, in the 14th article of the treaty of the 6th of November, 1838, is hereby granted and extended to the above named Me-shin,-go-me-zia, and to his brothers.

ART. 8. It is hereby stipulated, that the Miami tribe of Indians shall remove to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi, within five years from this date; the United States paying every expense attending such removal, and to furnish rations to said tribe for twelve months after their arrival at said country. And the United States shall, also, cause four thousand dollars to be expended to the best advantage in supplying good merchantable pork and flour to said tribe, during the second year of their residence at their new homes: which sum is to be deducted from their annuity of that year.

ART. 9. It is further stipulated, that should there be an unexpended balance, of the "two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," after the payment of the debts of the tribe, as provided in the second article of thir treaty, such a balance is to be paid over to the Miamies at the next payment of annuities, after the amount of said balance shall have been ascertained. And should the sum so set apart for the purpose aforesaid, be found insufficient to pay the said debts, then the ascertained balance due on the same, to be out of the annuity arising from this treaty.

ART. 10. It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties, that there shall be, and hereby is, granted and reserved to John B. Richardville, principal chief, seven sections of land, from the lands ceded in the first article of this treaty, at such point or points as he may select, (not less than one section at any one point,) to be conveyed to him by patent from the United States. And, also, in like manner, one section of land to Francis Lafountain, at the rapids of Wildcat, to be surveyed under his direction.

ART. 11. Nothing in this treaty shall be so construed as to impair the force or validity of former treaty stipulations, existing between the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians, not altered by nor coming within the purview of any of the provisions of this treaty.

ART. 12. It is hereby stipulated, that the United States provide for the payment of the expense which may be necessarily incurred in the negotiation of this treaty.

ART. 13. This treaty shall be binding on the United States, and on the Miami tribe of Indians, from and after the date of its ratification by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. But, if the same shall not be so ratified before the 4th day of March next, it shall be of no binding or validity.

ART. 14. We, the chiefs, warriors, and headmen, of the Miami tribe of Indians, having examined and considered the foregoing articles, after the same had been interpreted and explained to us so our satisfaction, do hereby agree and request, that the said articles shall be taken and held as a treaty between the parties thereto; and when ratified as provided in the last preceeding article, be binding on our tribe, and on the United States, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as though the same had been officially and formally made on the part of the United States.

In testimony whereof, we, Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, on behalf of the United States, (as aforesaid,) and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians, have hereunto set our hands.

Done at the forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, this twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand hundred and forty.

Samuel Milroy,	
Allen Hamilton,	
John B. Richardville, *Pr. Ch'f*	his x mark.
Wau-pa-pin-shaw,	his x mark.
O-zan-de-ah,	his x mark.
Cha-pime,	his x mark.
Me-shing-go-me-zia,	his x mark.
Wauk a-shing-guah,	his x mark.
To-pe-ah,	his x mark,
Pe-wau-pe-ah,	his x mark.
Ma-ze-qua,	his x mark.
Ma-gou-zah,	his x mark.
Peshe-a-wah,	his x mark.
Po-qua Godfroy,	his x mark.
Na-kun-sah,	his x mark.
Ko-es-say,	his x mark.
Shin-go-me-zia,	his x mark.
Te-moo-te-oh,	his x mark.
Ma-qua-co-nong,	his x mark,
Mon-go-sou,	his x mark.
Tuc-ke-mun-guah,	his x mark,
Bo-wo-wah,	his x mark.

Signed in the presence of
H. B. MILROY, *Secretary*,
DAVID CARRIER,
GEO. M. MAXWELL,
ROBERT H. MILROY,
PETER ANDRE, *Interpreter*, his x mark.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.
February 25, 1841.

Resolved, (two thirds of the members present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty made and concluded at the forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty, between Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, acting as commissioners on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, warriors, and headmen of the Miami tribe of Indians; with the following amendments: *provided*, that the assent of the said indians shall be properly obtained to the same—to wit:

In the second article, strike out the words "two hundred and fifty," and insert *three hundred;* and in the latter clause, strike out "three hundred," and insert *two hundred and fifty.*

Add to the third article the following, Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the sum set apart in the second article of this treaty shall be applied to the payment of debts contracted before the twenty-eighth day of November, 1840; and the residue of said sum, after such debts are satisfied, being fifty thousand dollars, to the payment of debts contracted between the last named date and the time of the ratification of this treaty by the Senate of the United States; giving the preference in the application of fifty thousand dollars, to debts contracted for provision and subsistence.

In the seventh article, strike out the words "twenty-second" and insert *second.*

In the same article, at the first period, insert —to be held in trust by the said Me-shing-go-me-zia for his band: and the proceeds thereof, when the same shall be alienated, shall be equitably distributed to said band, under the direction of the President.

In article nine, strike out "two hundred and fifty," and insert *three hundred;* and strike out the whole of that article after the word "ascertained."

Insert after article eleven, an additional article:—Article 12. The United States hereby stipulate to set apart and assign to the Miamies, for their occupancy west of the Mississippi, a tract of country bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, on the north by the country of the Weas and Kaskaskias, on the west by the Potawotamies of Indiana, and on the south by the land assigned to the New York Indians, estimated to contain five hundred thousand acres.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS, *Sec.*

We, the undersigned, chiefs, headmen, and warriors of the Miami tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Indiana, do hereby give our free and voluntary assent to the foregoing amendments, made by the Senate of the United States on the 25th day of February last, to the treaty concluded by us with the United States on the 28th day of November 1840; the same having been submitted and fully explained to us by Samuel Milroy and Allen Hamilton, commissioners on the part of the United States for that purpose, in full council assembled at the Forks of the Wabash in the State of Indiana.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, and affixed our seals respectively, this fifteenth day of May, 1841.

Na-wa-lin-guah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Pe-she-wah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
O-zan-de-ah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Na-kan-yah,	his x mark	[L.S]
Shim-go-me-zia,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Pe wau-pe-ah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Te-moo-te-ah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Wa-pe-mun-gnuh,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Sha-pen-do ziah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Wau-pe-pin-ce-ah,	his x mark	[L.S]
Co-i-sey,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Mah-con-zah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Pa-cong-ye-ah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Nah-qui-e-cah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Ciau-te mon-guah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Mong-gon-zah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Mah-gon-zah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Con-o-cot-wah,	his x mark	[L.S]
Shau-cot-to-wah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Sha-pen-do-zia,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Cant-ah-chim-guah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Ma-ze-qnah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Cant-au seep-au,	his x mark	[L.S.]
To-pe-ah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Ma con-zah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Maun-go-zah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Ka-loh-ca-mic,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Keel-son-sauh,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Keel-s-wah,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Benjamin	his x mark	[L.S.]
John B. Richardville,	his x mark	[L.S.]
Poqua Godfroy	his x mark	[L.S.]

Done in presence of
Samuel Milroy, } *Commissioners*
Allen Hamilton, }
H. B. Milroy, *Secretary to Commission.*
Pete: Andrie, his x mark, } *Interpreters.*
Grigway Boudie, his x mark, }

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty, with the amendments set forth in the said resolution.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington the seventh day of June, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-fifth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

From the Globe of July 1st.

On taking up the special order, the National Bank, Mr. RIVES of Virginia, proposed an amendment making the assent of the States necessary to the establishment of offices of discount and deposite within their jurisdiction.

He took ground at the threshold that the Independent Treasury had been condemned by the people. This was to clear the way to his going in for a National Bank. But in this, his first assertion, he took as granted by the whole Democracy, that which ninety-nine out of an hundred of the party utterly deny and disbelieve. The Constitutional Treasury question was argued before the people during the whole period of the Congress before the last. It was the *test* question in the canvass for, and the election of the last Congress, and was triumphantly supported by the people. In the Presidential election, and that of the present Congress, other and vastly more influential considerations operated, and the Democrats hold that the election of Gen. Harrison was not a condemnation of the Treasury system.

Mr. Rives next assumed that the State bank system was abandoned by those who had relied on it after the close of the last National Bank. It was assailed also, he said, on the other side, by the friends of the National Bank, and this left him no alternative but to abandon his favorite system of fiscal agency. He, therefore, came forward with his District National Bank, with powers of branching in the States with their consent, as a middle ground of compromise.

He argued that the power of Congress terminated in establishing a National Bank within the District; and that the branching subsequently was the act of the corporation and of the State Governments. In adopting this mode, he thought the provision of the Constitution which it was held denied to Congress the power of establishing a National Banking Corporation over the States, would be avoided.

Mr. R. said that there were many more decisions by Congress against the power of establishing banking corporations within the States, than for it. He ran over the various instances in which the question had been mooted and decided, in proof of this.

He sustained the declaration of the President's late message to Congress, assuming that the people had decided against the power to charter a Bank, and stated that Gen. Harrison's opinion was also decidedly against the constitutionality of the power assumed in the creation of a bank, and quoted his letter to Sherrod Williams. He said that he pledged himself only to resign his objections in case of a decisive new indication on the part of the people of their will in favor of it.

He insisted, also, that no inference of a change in public opinion could be drawn from the late Presidential election. The committal of the present President against the power to establish a National bank was well known. No public man in the nation was, he believed, more absolutely committed against the right of Congress to establish such an institution, than the individual who had been selected as a candidate for the second office in the government by the Whigs, and it was with a full knowledge that he was so committed, that he was elected to a station under circumstances which rendered it highly probable that his constitutional principles would negative the establishment of such a National Corporation over the states.

Mr. Rives continued to advert to the opinions of the present President, as avowed previously to his nomination, as effecting the Presidential election, when—

Mr. Mr. Clay rose to a question of order, and protested against any allusions being made to the opinions of the Chief Magistrate in an argument addressed to the senate.

Mr. Rives maintained that he was in order in alluding to the history of the past—the opinions of the President, previous to the election, were matters of history which he had a right to refer to. He made no allusion to his present opinions. It was in relation to an issue which the Senator from Kentucky himself had alluded to very freely, adverting to the same opinions, and on which he had maintained that the country had decided.

Mr. Rives occupied the Senate about two hours in illustrating his plan, and closed by portraying the peace and contentment which would grow out of its adoption by the party in a spirit of compromise.

Mr. Clay, after long hesitation, cavalierly remarked that he thought the yeas and nays ought to be called on the amendment. He then opened a speech by declaring that he thought nothing but mischief could come of this proposition of the gentleman from Virginia. He said Mr. Rives asks every thing in the spirit of compromise and conciliation, but grants nothing.

The twenty seven Whig members are asked to give up their opinions and go to Mr. Rives and his colleague.

The question is Bank or no Bank—power or no power—constitutionality or no constitutionality. On this he inveighed and argued with the greatest emphasis. He concluded this part of his speech by observing that if after eight or ten years, and the great triumph just obtained, the power were not asserted, it would be considered as surrendered—and he added that the imbecile, rickety concern, which he in his heart believed that to be, which was offered by the gentleman from Virginia, would by the sad result of the experiment under it, taken in connection with the fact that it was substituted for a National bank, not only operate as a present surrender, and for several generations to come, but would deter from the attempt to resume the power to establish one, perhaps forever.

Mr. Preston followed Mr. Clay, and said, all things considered, he thought the proposed amendment should be concurred in—and the whole drift of his speech was to sustain this proposition.

Mr. Merrick rose, and the Senate adjourning, he has the floor to-morrow.

SPEECH OF MR. KENNEDY.

Mr. KENNEDY of Indiana, said he wanted to say a word or two on the subject of this bill. He hailed from one of the states supposed to be more particularly interested; and, as he thought it probable he might stand alone in the vote he should give against the bill, he wished to state one or two of the reasons which would govern his vote; and he spoke now because he had been admonished that, unless he said what he had to say in committe, he was not likely to say it at all. He should not enter on the constitutional question, nor should he discuss the propriety or impropriety of the distribution proposed. I (said Mr. K.) am one of those kind of creatures that, when I hear gentlemen talk about the rights of certain states to the public land before the deeds of cession, I do not regard them as talking very seriously. As to the deeds of cession by Virginia and New York, about which so much talk is made, I look upon them as mad more for the sake of getting rid of an abstraction than any thing else. I do not recognise their title to the land. They have about the same right to it as others; just about the same right to it as the crown of Great Britain had, because some British subject happened to pass by and discover the land. It was no right at all. The only right of property was in the aboriginies. The right of soil was theirs, and we could have no right at all till we had made a fair purchase. I am quite willing to grant to the old states all the credit they deserve for getting shut of a vexed question of title, which they felt to be rather flimsy. I lay all that aside, and look at the question just as it now presents itself before me.—And I have a word or two to say as to the benefits which it is said are included by the bill to be conferred on my state. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Meriwether] talked a good deal to us about the amount to be given to Indiana and Michigan; but I noticed that he never said one word about what Georgia got from the Cherokees, which, to my mind, is just as much a donation from the General Government to Georgia, as our shares of the public land will be to us. The Indians are the original owners, and whoever purchased the land from them had a right to dispose of it. I look upon a bounty to Indiana as on the same ground with a bounty to Government. I know that this doctrine is not recognised here, but I hold it.

I am against this bill on broad principles. I would go against it if the bounty to Indiana was fifty per cent instead of ten. I look upon this bill as the corner stone to a set of measures of distribution to the American people which will eventually empty your Treasury. It is a mere excuse for creating a National debt. You may philosophise as you please, but the grand object is to get an excuse for a National debt, a high tariff, and a National bank. Now I am opposed to every feature of such a plan, and therefore am opposed to what I consider as the basis of the whole. Gentlemen tell us it is to bring great relief to the indebted States, and Indiana is one of them. Now, we have contracted our own debts, and we ask none of you to pay them. Gentlemen need not tell me that this is not a proposition to pay our debts, and then to make us pay you back again. I do not ask the other States. I do not ask the American people to pay the debts of Indiana, or to aid us in paying them. It is not right; it is not fair. If it was injudicious in us to contract the debt, let the burden fall on us.

It is admitted, if I understand the matter, that the public lands and all will not pay the current expenses of the Government. And, if so, is not the bill a plan just to take out of the pockets of the American people all the money you give to the States? If you give it to Indiana in the first place, you will make all the Union aid to pay it back into the Treasury. It is admitted on all hands that there is no surplus. You must therefore, gather the money from out of the pockets of the great mass of the people. I do not ask favors. We are able to pay our own debts. If this money is to be collected from our own citizens alone, we are no ganters, because we must pay it again in another shape. But worse than that; so far from being a benefit to us, it is an eternal damage from the expenses of collection and disbursement; so that in fact, you will take out of our pockets a dollar and pay us back but eighty cents. This is not the sort of relief our constituents want. On the principles, therefore, of eternal justice, I consider the proposition as iniquitous, and it shall never have my vote.

Then there is another feature in the bill that I object to. It proposes to give ten per cent. over and above their share to the States where the lands lie. Now I say if Indiana is entitled to any more than her regular share in the distribution, she is entitled to more than ten per cent. over.—I will answer the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. Howard.] He says it is very strange tha the General Government should give the public lands a burden, instead of being a source of revenue. Now I no not believe it was ever intended to makh the public lands a source of revrnue at all. There is no other Government on God's footstool out this that ever thought of selling its public domain. No; it was the original intention to have your public domain settled by hardy independent freemen; it was meant so to parcel out the lands as to give the right of soil to a population that should tenant the vast region of rich land in the West and make it like a gardhn, and all the Government should have collected from them ought to have been just enough to pay its outlay. This shows why the public lands never should be treated as a source of revenue. But adopt this bill, and you hold out an inducement to all the States that have got no new lands in their own bounds to raise the price of public lands in the West that they make it a source of revenue. But they want to scare us out of this objection by putting a section in the bill to guard against any such consequence. Yes; how easy will it be after the States begin to taste the public money and get their appetites whetted for it, to repeal that section? I say the bill holds out a direct inducement to raise the price of the new lands. A dollar and a quarter will be too little; they would soon get it up to two dollars; and if that does not bring in money enough, they will raise it to three, an four, and five dollars. I insist, then, that the bill is directly against the true policy of that part of the Union I come from.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Howard] in his calculation about the money that has been spent on the public lands quite forgets one item, and that is, the purchase money that was paid to the Indians. He talked to us a great deal about the land officers Swartwouting and all that, but he did not say a word about paying the Indians. Now in some places the annuities paid to the Indians amount to more than the dollar and a quarter that Government gets for the land.

[Mr. Howard. The gentleman is mistaken.—The purchase money of the land was included in my estimate.]

It may be so. The gentleman's document was to me pretty much like what the gentleman from Maine's document was to him; I could not understand it. The gentleman from Maine gave our document as being of authority. And how did the gentleman from Michigan answer it? Why—ha—ha—by taking us back to 1832, when the old hero of New Orleans sent in his veto. And the gentleman, too, passed a compliment on the old man for his arithmetic. Well, he was correct. But does not the gentleman know that since 1832 more land has been sold than ever was sold before in double, ay, or in treble the time? And does not suppose that the expenses of sale must be raised too? I rather think if he had looked a little into the document that the gentleman from Maine handed to him, he woule have found that it all came out even. I never knew a Yankee in my life that ever failed in a matter of calculation and figures. (A laugh.)

[Mr. Howard. You forgot I am a Yankee myself.] (Laughter.)

The gentleman says he is a Yankee himself. Well, if he is, he has gone clear out of the land of Yankess, and has got, I think, a good deal of the Hoosier in him. [Loud laughter.]

I do not see any difficulty in this subject. If, as the gentlemen says, there is a ballance received from the public lands, it is a fund for the benefit of the whole Union, and not for India and Illinois to get there share of, and ten per cent. over. If it belongs to the States, then it should be divided by the States equally. For myself I must say that the ten per cent. over, which was quietly slipped into the bill as a bribe for our Western people, does not tempt me much. Why, such a sum as that will not be felt. We are so desperately in for it, that they will not bite at that bate. You must give us more. Ten per cent. is not enough. But if the money is to be divided among the States, I say in God's name, divide it fairly. The gentlemen from Georgia disliked this ten per cent. and I admire his sense of right. But I must say that, on that other Cherokee point, his memory seemed wonderfully short.

There is another feature in the bill that seems to me to be not quite fair to us of the free States. The gentlemen from Michigan is in a worse condition even than I am. He will take half a loaf rather than no bread; I must have the whole loaf or none at all. I do not see why, or what for, representative purposes are carried out on a distributive principle. I am very sure it never entered the heads of the framers of the Constitution that the States should ever come and bow the knee, and ask this general Government, "Pray give us a sop." It is humiliating to my State pride. What! shall the sovereign States who made this Government—for it is the offspring, the creature of the States—come here and truckle to the work of their own hands, to get a little land destributed among them! If such a proposition had been made to me before we got in debt as we now are, I should have felt little respect for the honesty of him who made it. But, they know that a few of us are over head and ears in debt, and now they think they can seduce us. That does not speak much for their honesty. Though I may be the only man throughout the whole of the States whom it is thus attempted to bribe, who will reject the bill, I shall take pride in thus standing alone; and I am ready to die in the last ditch before I vote for any such bill.—The old doctrine of the subdivision of this Government is fast dwindling to noting. Time was, as has well been said by the gentlemen from Maryland, [Mr. W. C. Johnson,] when the Governor of a State was looked up to with almost as much reverence as the President; but, during the last four or five years, the digni-

ty of that office has been fading fast. Every thing is to be merged in the General Government. Every State enterprise is to be managed with reference to this Government. No man can be appointed to office in a State but he must first be asked whom he goes for as president. I say it is humiliating, and if it is suffered to go on, it will soon destroy all State pride, and in effect destroy all state boundary lines. When that is done, you will practically have destroyed the States, and this whole vast country will be consolidated under one grand Government. This bill is to be a link in the chain. It will compel the states to come here and ask this Government to pay the interest on their debt, and thus chain them forever to the wheel of the General Government. I am against it. Let us alone, and we will pay our debts. Why make this Government a collecting mart for all the States? Why not let the States collect their own dues? But do I ask why? Here is the secret. Many men in the State Legislatures have gone on with such headlong extravagance, and have run their constituents so deeply in debt, that now they want to whip the devil around the stump, and get *somebody else to tax them.* (A laugh.)

It is a craven spirit; they have not nerve enough to meet the consequences of their own acts, and therefore, they try to skulk out the difficulty; but their names will dwindle into obscurity, and after ages will hiss at their cowardice. The gentleman from Michigan tells me that he is anxious to pay his debts; yes, but he does not go to the proper place to pay them. He says that he puts the claim on the ground of right. Well, I am glad at any rate to hear that; it saves us from our humiliation, not to put it on the ground of bounty; but I tell him his claim of right will dwindle to nothing. By and by, these lands will be exhausted, and then the same spirit which now asks for distribution will come here and ask for a high tariff, and the next step will be to beg for direct taxation. I warn gentlemen this thing will not stop; it will go on and on until it makes this House a place for directly taxing all the Union. Now is the time to cut up this system by the roots. Let the policy go on, and it will accumulate debt upon this Government till it would reel and totter under the weight. Some gentlemen, I know, hold a national debt to be a national blessing. I say it is a national curse, and the heaviest of curses. Of all the base, vile, contemptible forms of servility, save me from that of mere money, which comes crawling and crouching, lower and lower, cent by cent, chink by chink, till it licks the very earth. It makes my soul sick to think of it.—What! to have States come here from year to year and beg this Government, crying "give us some of your dollars to help us, and if you hav'nt got any, do borrow for us some thelve millions."

I have said these things now, lest, when the bill gets into the House, I should be cut off by the previous question. But I wish you to keep it in mind then just as if it had been spoken in the House.

I would go for the last part of the bill if it was not for the first part. I would go for the tail with pleasure if I could but get the head off. [A laugh.]

I go for pre-emption—it is fair and right. The gentleman from Georgia talked about the people of the West getting a monopoly of these lands. Yes; and how do they monopolize them? By giving the hardy pioneers, who go in advance of society, and open the wilderness; who breast every difficulty and brave every danger till they turn the wilderness into fruitful fields, and spread it into a spectacle that is beautiful for the eye to look upon. And after they have done all and suffered all, after they have been exposed to the tomahawk, and been wasted by the diseases of a new climate, are they to be treated with contumely, and reproached because they asked to be secured in the fruits of their labor? I hope not. The bill gives us pre-emption, it is true; but it joins to it distribution. I could swallow the tail, but I choke upon the head of the monster; and the pre-emption does not tempt me, because we have got a very good pre-emption bill already.

LOOK TO THIS, PARENTS.—"If he had *brought me up properly*, I should not have been here," were the last words of Peter Robinson, who was hung in New Brunswick, (N. Jersey,) for the murder of Suydam. This monster in the form of man, had been permitted while a boy to do pretty much as he pleased. Like too many in the present day, he was subject to no restraint. Instead of being made to work, he was allowed to lounge through the week, and to fish on the *Sabbath*—and as might have been expected, he has come to a disgraceful end. What must be the feelings of the father's heart, when his felon son reproaches him as the author of his crime and ignominy!

Parents, remember the dying words of Robinson: "*If he had brought me up properly, I should not have been here.*"

GOOD.—The bachelor editor of the Chicago Democrat says who ever wrote the following "must have had at least a dozen *daughters* that he wanted to have married:"

"Man never becomes a member of society until he is married—unmarried he is looked upon with distrust. He has no home no abiding place, no anchor to hold him fast, but is a float weed upon the tide of time. His interest is not with society, farther than the accomplishment of some selfish object is concerned.

EXPORTS OF OHIO.—The exports of Ohio in 1840 are estimated by the Fund Commissioners in a statistical exhibit prepared by them as follows:

Bread stuffs, mostly wheat and flour	$7,098,010
Other agricultural products including distilled spirits.	1,874,402
Products of domestic animals, chiefly pork, lard, butter cheese and wool	2,074,402
Domestic animals driven from the state on foot	2,600,000
Products of mines and forests	702,500
Manufactured articles	5,000,000
Total products of Ohio exported in 1840.	$18,670,198

The Wesleyan Society in England are about to adopt the wearing of the gown in the pulpit. If adopted in all the Churches, it will cost it is estimated $35,000.

DIED suddenly in this city on the 11th inst., MRS. ELIZABETH, consort of Johnston Miller and daughter of Nathaniel Noble, formerly of Dutchess county, N. Y., aged about twenty two years. The deceased was snatched from among her friends in the morning of life, leaving a husband and infant babe three days old, and many other relations to mourn her loss.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John C. Hickley, I have levied on the south west quarter of section 3, township 31, range 12 east, I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door, in the City of Fort Wayne, on Monday, the 2d day of August, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debts and costs and accruing costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above property at the same time and place, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy an execution in favor of I. C. Grosjohn. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 13th, 1841. 4c

NICONZA NURSERY.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has left some catalogues of his nursery for distribution, with a subscription paper for trees, to be delivered the coming fall, with the Post Master of Fort Wayne. Subscriptions will be received and trees delivered at the following places on the line: At Jesse Vermilyea's, Mr. Lewis' 4 miles above Huntington, and at G. A. Fate in Huntington.

MATTHIAS MOYER.

Niconza, Miami co., July 8, 1841. 4p

$25 Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Monclova, Lucas county, Ohio, 4 miles west of Maumee City, in the month of May last, one bay horse, seven years old, with white marks on his shoulder blades, common size: Also one bay mare 8 years old, and a bay yearling horse colt. The mare had one white hind foot. The colt, no peculiar marks. Whoever will return the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

MICHAEL AISBACH.

Monclova, June 12, 1841. 4c

PROCLAMATION

TO the qualified voters of Allen county, notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the usual places of holding elections, on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing one Senator, one Representative a county Auditor, a County Treasurer, two county Commissioners and an assessor.

JOSEPH BERKY, Sh'ff.

July 13, 1841. 4c

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Browning, I have levied on the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section 29, and north east quarter of the south east qr. of section 30 in township 29 north of range 14 east, and also the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section 30 in the same township and range, containg in all one hundred and twenty acres, I will offer the rents and profits for 7 years to come, at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne on Monday the 2d day of August, 1841, between the hours of ten and 4 o'clock of said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficent sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accrueing costs, then, in that case, I will offer the fee simple of the above lands for cash to the highest bidder to satisfy an execution in favor of John E. Hill. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 13, 1841. 4c

State of Indiana, Noble County, ss.
No ble Circuit Court. October Term A. D. 1841.
Richard H. Johnston vs Isaac Filkins and Katharine Filkins. } In Chancery

BE it remembered that on the 12th day of July A. D. 1841, the above named Richard H. Johnstone by Franklin P. Randall his solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, his bill in chancery against the said defendants Isaac Filkins and Katherine Filkins, his wife and also the affidavit of a disinterested witness whereby it is made satisfactorily to appear to the Clerk of said court that the said defendants Isaac Filkins and Katharine Filkins his wife are not residents of the state of Indiana.

The said defendants are therefore hereby notified that unless they appear at the next term of said court to be holden at the court house in the town of Augusta, in said county to commence on the 19th day of October next, and on or before the calling of said cause, plead answer or demur, to said bill, the said bill as to the said defendants will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ISAAC SPENCER, Clk,
By W. WHITE, D. C.

July 12th, 1841. 4c

NOTICE
To the Tax-payers of the City of Fort Wayne.

THE undersigned will sit as a board of appeals at the common council room, on Wednesday, the 28th inst to hear and determine upon all such grievances as may be brought before them, concerning the assessment of property in the city, for the present year, and take such measures to redress the same as may seem proper and necessary.

WM. L. MOON. Pres't pro tem.

H. T. HEWEY, PHILO RUMSEY, } Aldermen.

July 17, 1841.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the court house in the city of Fort Wayne, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing a Mayor for said city in the place of G. W. Wood, Esq., resigned.

JOSEPH MORGAN, JAMES POST, B. R. BALL, } Insp'rs.

July 17, 1841. 4c

August Election.

AS a candidate for the State Senate I will address the citizens of Allen, Huntington, Wells and Adams counties, at the time and places following, to wit:

In Allen county, at the usual places of holding elections in Madison township July 20th 1841, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Adams township, July 13 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Perry township, July 16th, 10 o'clock A. M., in Eel river township July 19th, 10 oclock A. M., in Lake township July 17th, 3 o'clock P. M.

Huntington county.

Clear Creek Township, July 19, 10 o'clock A. M., in Wells county, at L. Johnson's, Esq. on Rock Creek, July 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at Bluffton, July 22, at 12 o'clock noon.

The custom of our country requiring this mode of making known the opinions and views of the candidates for office, my opponent, Mr. Sinclear, is solicited to attend at those times and places, and address the people also.

C. W. EWING.

July 9th, 1841. 3c

GOODS FOR CASH.
Cheaper than the Cheapest!

THE citizens of Allen and the neighboring counties are notified that if they will call at the

NEW STORE

in Judge Hanna's brick block, (next door to Lewis and Wallace,) they can obtain at wholesale or retail, ALMOST AT THEIR OWN PRICE,

Cloths,	*Silks,*	*Shawls,*
Cassimeres,	*Delaines,*	*Merinos,*
Vestings,	*Printed Mulls,*	*Shirtings,*
Satinetts,	*Calicos,*	*Sheetings,*

and almost every article in the Dry Goods line usually called for. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that we are determined to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also, for sale, a quantity of *DRUGS* and *MEDICINES.*

LYON & CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 9, 1841. 3w3

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber desirous of disposing of his present stock of goods, will sell them at a price barely sufficient to cover cost and transportation. His goods are of recent purchase and intended expressly for this market, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Black, blue, brown and fancy colored cloths; Cassimeres of different shades and latest fashions, silk velvet, Satin and other choice vestings, summer goods of all qualities; tailors' trimmings of every description, silk hdk'fs; fine linnen bosoms, suspenders, gentlemens' gloves of the latest fashion and superior quality. Also a quantity of ready made clothing suitable for the season, and a great variety of articles not enumerated.

PHILO RUMSEY.

Ft. Wayne, July 3, 1841. 2c

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Patrick Higgins, late of Allen county, dec'd.—All persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

July 6, 1841. 3p

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, between five and six thousand Bricks, on Saturday the 31st day of July, at the brick yard of the late Ira Ingersol, deceased, on a credit of three months on all sums over three dollars, upon the purchaser giving note with security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day.

JAMES EMERY,
Administrator of
IRA INGERSOL, dec'd.

July 9, 1841.—3w3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit court and to me directed, against the lands of Roger Faley, I have levied on south half of the south west qr. of section 10, township 32, range 13 east, also the west half of the North east qr. of section 15 township 32, range 13 east, also the north west quarter of section 15, township 32, range 13 east, containing 320 acres, levied as the property of Roger Faley, I will offer the rents and profits on Monday the 26th day of July, 1841 at the door of the court house in the city of Ft. Wayne, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the same, at the same time and place to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy an execution in favor of Daniel McGillecuddy. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 8, 1841. 3c

Allen Circuit Court, October Term, 1841.
Henry Cooper Commissioner vs Samuel Sterret Barr et al., minor heirs of John T. Barr deceased. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 8th day of July A. D. 1841, the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person, setting forth that the said defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Samuel Sterret Barr and others, minor heirs of John T. Barr dec'd, that unless they plead answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on the 1st Monday in October next, said bill will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k,
By W. LYTLE, D. C.

July 8, 1841. 3c

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday the 31st day of July, inst., at the house of Thomas Van Auda, in Fort Wayne, Allen county, all the personal property of the late Patric Shea, deceased, consisting of a trunk, a quantity of clothing and farming utensils, &c. A credit of three months will be given on all sums above three dollars with approved security.

L. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

July 10, 1841. 3c

State of Indiana, Steuben county, Steuben Circuit court, November Term, A. D. 1841.
Ezra H. Platt vs Ebenezer Ordiorn. } Foreign Attachment.

THE above named Ebenezer Ordiorn is hereby notified that the above plaintiff Ezra H. Platt, on the 21st day of May 1841, filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Steuben aforesaid, his affidavit and bond in the above case according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided; whereupon a writ of foreign attachment was issued by said Clerk under his official seal, on the said twenty first day of May 1841, directed to the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to attach the lands and tenements and to seize and take into his possession, the goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of the said Ebenezer Ordiorn that may be found in his county, and make return of said writ in twenty days, with his proceedings thereon, and that said writ was afterwards, and within the term limited for the return thereof, duly returned by the Sheriff to whom it was directed, executed on the following pieces or parcels of land as the property of said Ebeneza Ordiorn, to wit: The north east quarter of section three in township thirty seven, north of range twelve E. and valued at three hundred and twenty dollars lying and being in the county of Steuben and state of Indiana, and the said Ebenezer Ordiorn is hereby notified of the pendency of said writ, and to appear and defend, the same will be determined in his absence. Attest,

JAMES McCONNEL, Clk.

July 10, 1841. 3c

Noble Circuit court, October term, A. D. 1841.
Dwight Stebbins vs Stephen T. Sawyer and Eliza his wife, Joseph Gradon jr. and Susan his wife, Robert Armstrong and Melinda his wife, Admiral Sawyer, Jackson Sawyer, Sarah E. Sawyer, John Sawyer jr., and Erastus Sawyer.
Bill in Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 29th day of June A. D. 1841, the above named plaintiff filed in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court the affidavit of Isaac P. Grannis, a disinterested witness, whereby it is made satisfactorily to appear to the Clerk of said court that Robert Armstrong and Melinda Armstrong his wife are not residents of the State of Indiana.

The said defendants Robert Armstrong and Melinda Armstrong his wife are therefore hereby notified that that unless they appear at the next Term of said court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Augusta, in said county to commence on Monday the 18th day of October next, and on or before the calling of said cause, plead answer or demur to said bill, the said bill as to the said defendants will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ISAAC SPENCER, Clk,
By W. WHITE, D. C.

June 29th, 1841. 3c

NOTICE
To Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of 20 cents upon each one hundred dollars valuation of property has been assessed by the Board of Commissioners at their June session, and that said tax may be discharged by labour on the roads under the direction of the Supervisors of the several road districts at the rate of 75 cents per day, and the said Supervisors are hereby required to furnish the lists of names of persons in their districts to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the Clerk's office on or before the 15th of July.

P. G. JONES,
Act'g Auditor.

July 3d, 1841. 1c

State of Indiana, Noble county.
In the Noble Circuit Court, April Term, 1841.
Adam Folk vs William Davisson. } In Chancery.

NOW comes the said complainant, by Colerick and Coombs, his solicitors, and the subpoena heretofore issued in this behalf having been returned "not found," by the Sheriff, on motion of said complainant it is ordered by the court that notice of the pendency of this bill be given by a publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, printed and published in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen county. In.

The said William Davisson is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear in said court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Augusta, on the third Monday of October next, and plead answer or demur thereto, the matters therein stated will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ISAAC SPENCER, Clk, by
W. WHITE, D. C.

July 6, 1841. 3c
Colerick & Coombs, sol'cts.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE is removed to the brick dwelling of R. E. Fleming, north side of the Canal.

June 19, 1841.

CLARKE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED TEMPLE OF
FORTUNE!
No. 127 Main Street,
WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Correspondents at a distance can procure tickets in any Lottery advertised by any vender in the United States, by addressing John M. Clarke Wheeling Va.

The expense of publishing all the capital prizes sold by John M. Clarke would be too great to admit of, consequently his correspondents and the public know but little, of the numerous SPLENDID capitals he is distributing every month.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHEMES FOR JULY 1841

MARYLAND LOTTERY.
Class 49, draws July 7th 1841.
Capitals $20,000, 7,000, 3,000.
10 of 1,500, besides many of 1,000, &c.
Tickets only $5—shares in proportion.

MONONGALIA LOTTERY.
Class G draws July 10th 1841.
Capitals $25,000, 15,000, 10,000,
1 prize of 5,000 | 1 prize of 4,000
50 do of 1,000 | 1 do of 3,000 &c.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

MONONGALIA LOTTERY.
Class H draws July 17th, 1841.
Capital 30,000 dollars.
1 prize of 10,000 | 1 prize of 5,000
1 of of 3,500 | 50 do of 1,000 &c
Whole tickets $10—shares in proportion.

MARYLAND LOTTERY.
Class 53, draws July 21st 1841.
Capitals 20,000 and 20 of 1,000
Tickets only $5—shares in proportion.

LEESBURGH LOTTERY.
Class K draws July 24th, 1841.
Two capitals of 20,000 is 40,000.
40 prizes of 15,000 | 50 prizes of 1,000
Whole Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

LEESBURGH LOTTERY.
Class L, draws July 31st, 1841
Capitals 30,000, 10,000, 6,000 5,000, 4,000, 50 of 1000.
Whole tickets $10—shares in proportion.
For tickets and shares, and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries address
JOHN M. CLARKE
No. 127 Main street,
Wheeling, Va.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Wood, late of Allen co., In. dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement within one year from the 27th day of May, 1841.

JOHN LILIE, Adm'r
Of the estate of Hannah Wood.

June 26, 1841. 2c

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THERE will be a sale of the personal property of the estate of the late Jason Hatch at his late residence in Perry Township, Allen County, on Saturday the 17th day of July at 10 o'clock; consisting of farming utensils, stock, carpenters tools; household furniture; a stock of lumber, some wheat, and a large quantity of

TOBACCO
IN THE LEAF,

to be sold in lots, from 25 to 100 lbs. each. The tobacco is of an excellent quality and in fine order.—Six months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, and three months credit on all over two dollars, with good security,

ASA MILLER
Administrator.

Perry June 28 1841.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, July 31, 1841.

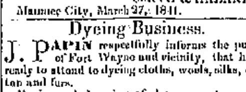
ASA MILLER, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John Spencer, I have levied on the south half of lot No. 102, and also on lot No. 74, in the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne; and also the south half of the south east quarter of section 34, of town 31, range 13 east, containing 80 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday the 26th day of July 1841, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock of said day, and should the rents and profit fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that event I will offer the fee simple of the above described lands, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph Hobson. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY,
Sheriff A. C.

July 5, 1841.

1841.
SMITH & HAZARD,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.



Dealers in Salt, Lumber, Produce, Iron, Nails, glass, &c,
And agents for the
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
LINES.
Troy & Michigan, Troy & Erie, Merchants Transportation, Detroit, Clinton, &c.

The subscribers are prepared to contract for the transportation of merchandise or produce at the lowest possible rates:—

They pledge themselves that all property entrusted to their care shall be forwarded without delay, and at all times to devote themselves strictly to the interests of those who may favor them with business.

They will sell salt in any quantity, at Buffalo price, adding transportation.

SMITH & HAZARD.

Maumee City, March 27, 1841.

Dyeing Business.

J. PAPIN respectfully informs the public of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he is ready to attend to dyeing cloths, wools, silks, cotton and furs.

Dyeing and cleansing of dresses, coats pantaloons, cloaks, Pelisses, &c.

Furs dressed and colored, and Fur caps made.

Inquire at the one story frame house opposite the market-house.

Ft. Wayne, June 12, 1841. 33p

State of Indiana, Noble County.
In the Noble Circuit Court, April Term, 1841.
The heirs of Joseph Smalley, deceased. } Petition for partition.

NOW comes the petitioners by E. M. Chamberlain, their attorney, and on his motion it is ordered that a publication of the pendency of this petition be made in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in Fort Wayne Allen County, In, and of general circulation in said county of Noble, at least four weeks in succession, prior to the next term of this court, notifying the heirs of said estate that an application will be made at the next term of said Court, for commissioners to be appointed to make partition of the said real estate in said petition mentioned.

The heirs of said estate are therefore hereby notified that an application will be made at the next term of said Noble Circuit court, to be holden at the Court House, in the town of Augusta in said county, to commence on Monday, the 18th day of October next, to have Commissioners appointed to make partition of the following described real estate amongst said heirs, to wit: The west half of the south west quarter of sec. no. 4, township 34 north of range no. 8 east, and also the south east quarter of the east half of the south west quarter of sec. 4 town. no. 31 north of range no 8 east, situated in said county of Noble

Attest, I. SPENCER Clk, by
W. WHITE, D. C.

July 3, 1841. 3c 1w

Strayed

From the subscriber on or about the 10th day of June last, one white mare with a number of small red spots on the neck and fore shoulder and had a small bell on and was foundered: *Also,* a dark roane mare with a small lump under the right eye. Whoever will return said animals to me, or give information where they may be had to Peter Kiser shall be liberally rewarded.

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne Ind. July 3d 1841. 2c

Notice to the Owners of Wabash & Erie Canal Lands.

OWNERS of Wabash and Erie Canal Lands who may have failed heretofore to make the annual payment of interest at the time required by law, and who are therefore subject to a penalty of *one hundred per cent,* on the amount of said interest, have now the privilege under a law of the late session of the Legislature, of bringing up the back interest and receiving a full credit therefor on the books, by the payment of the amount of said interest and *ten per cent* penalty thereon, together with interest upon the amount of said interest & penalty, from the time it became due. But the relief granted by this law extends ONLY to the FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT—if the payment be not made by that time, the forfeiture of 100 per cent will be exacted. The paper of the State Bank of Indiana, and other paper which is bankable at the branches of said bank will be received.

The business will be attended to at the Land Office at Peru, until the first of August.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Com. W. & E. C. L.

Canal Land Office, Peru, In. May 28th, 1841.

In the Adams Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1841

STATE OF INDIANA, *Adams County,* SS.
Henry Good, vs Margaret Yates and Minerva Jane Yates. } Bill in Chancery.

NOW Comes the complainant by his solicitor, and files in open court the affidavit of William Elzey Esq. by which it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pending of this bill of complaint be given to the said defendants by publishing three weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana,—(there being no newspaper printed in this county and that being the nearest thereto) for at least sixty days prior to the first day of the next term of this court, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of this court and plead answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed by them and decreed accordingly,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clerk.,

June 16 1841,

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Michael Sheridan, that payment must be made immediately or the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for prosecution, and those who have demands against said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN McINTOSH
OCHMIG BRID.

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

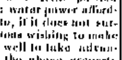
CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has in operation at Huntington, In., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation.

All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and Mesbarger's Patent, wrought share, Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.



W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841. 48c

Notice is hereby given

THAT on the 31st day of July, 1841, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the court house door in the town of Ft. Wayne, by virtue of an order of the Allen Probate court, made at the May Term thereof in the year 1841, the undersigned administrators of the estate of John B. Bourie, late of said county, deceased, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described tracts of real estate, to wit: lot no. 27, in the town of Fort Wayne, one half section of land, granted to Bourie, at the treaty of Mississineway, in the year 1826, situated on the north side of the St. Joseph river, so as to include Chapoten village, the property of said decedent. The purchaser executing therefor his notes with approved security,

R. BRACKENRIDGE,
HUGH McCULLOCH.

Ft. Wayne, July 2, 1841. 2c

State of Indiana Whitley Circuit Court.
Elijah Scott,
vs
John Pennington and Otto M. Webb.
In Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said defendant John Pennington, a non resident of said State, that the complainant Elijah Scott has filed in the Whitley Circuit Court of said State of Indiana, his bill in chancery therein setting forth among other things that the said defendant John Pennington was on the 4th day of Nov. 1839, the owner in fee simple of the South West quarter of the North west quarter of Section 13 in Township 31 N of R 8 East containing 40 acres of land lying in Whitley County in said State—that on said 4th day of Nov. 1839, said defendant sold said land to said complainant & defendant Otto M. Webb for $60 and executed and delivered to them his agreement in writing of that date, binding himself thereby to execute and deliver to said complainant and said Webb a deed in fee simple for said land on or before the 1st day of May 1840; that 30 dollars of the purchase money was paid in hand and the residue was to be paid on or before said first day of May 1840; that after said purchase said Otto M. Webb sold his entire interest in said land to said complainant; that said complainant on the day of 1840 and before the filing of said Bill, fully paid the residue of said purchase money due said Pennington, according to the terms of said sale; and praying that said Pennington may be decreed to make, execute and deliver to the complainant a good and sufficient deed in fee simple for said 40 acre tract of land and that a commissioner be appointed for that purpose, or that such other or further relief may be granted him in the premises as said Court may seem meet and proper.

The said defendant John Pennington is therefore notified to appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the house of Daniel E. Long in the town of Columbia in said Whitley County, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ELIJAH SCOTT,
By Ewing & Brackenridge his Sol's.

June 10 1841. 51c

Muhler and Graeffe;
Cabinet-Makers,

WISH to inform the public that they have commenced the above business in its various branches, in the shop two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street. They will keep an assortment of furniture and ready made coffins, which they will sell at reasonable prices. They have also started a hearse which they will furnish gratis. Persons wanting a good piece of furniture may be shown the draft before the article is made.

Ft. Wayne, June 26, 1841. 2c

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 1st of July, 1841—if not called for before the 1st of Oct. next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Ainsworth Perly	Anson Henry
	B
Brown Joseph 2	Browning Henriet
Brown Asa	Bauds Frederic
Buffolle Margaret	Book Frederick
Blue John	Bono Augustus, Esq
Blair Robert Esq	Burt John
Bryant Geo H	Burkey Orson
Baker John	Brown James
Bird O Esq	Bearyard R E
Ball Daniel	Berry Daniel
Bacon S	
	C
Carroll Wm	Cately S H Esq
Crammer Erowith	Clinger Daniel B
Coburn John F	Clark Solomon B
Clear John	Chamberlain Reuben
Carpenter Nathan	Castor William, or John Stevenson
	D
Dickerson Samuel 1	Denton Howard
Douglass James	Derault Thomas
Dubois Joseph	Donaldson Henry or Abel
Davis L. H	Douglass Wm H
Daley John	Dean J D
	E
Elmendorf Bettey Mrs	
	F
Frazer Alvan	Fitzgibbons Thomas
Frazer Donald	Fulkison Abraham
Fairchild Moses	Foster Mary Jane Miss
Farrely Philip	Furgeson J Z W Miss
Flotter Samuel C	Fitzpatrick Cornelius
Foss William 2	
	G
Green Palmer	George James Y
Garvin John	Gardner James H
Gogen Michael	Gindon Christopher
Gerard Joseph	
Giltner Tobias	German Raymond J
Geary William	Griggs Harriet J
	H
Hicklin Lewis Rev 5	Hoyt William 2
Howard James 2	Halpin John
Hert Wm	Hoster Thomas
Hanes Peter	Hane Samuel
	J
Jerman John	Jenney A S
Johnson George	Johnson T H
	K
Kershner Jacob	Clinger John C
Keetle Dines	
	L
Lilly Mr	Langley Wm B
Lake Eli	Lamm George
Lacroix Hubert	Lloyd Pemberton
	M
Moross Peter	Mahon Samuel 2
Muckintosh John	Miller Jacob D
Mallory Thomas	Mosher Emoni
M'Carty Jonathan	Morton Sarah
Moody Daniel	McLain Clarinda
Marshal Jane	Michael Henry
Mapes Reuben	Mathony Chilton
M'Pherson John	Magiens P
Manning John	Mahon Wm
	N
Nill Conrad	Newhouse Isaac
Notestine Peter	
	O
Oyiatt John A	O'Connel Thomas
Ormston J	
	P
Perkins John	Pike Isaac
Powell Brazell	Poorn John 2
Pottrett Peter	Powers Aretus
	R
Ritter Richard	Riley Mrs
Roach John	Roudles Philomon 2
Royce James A 2	Rabaze Moses
Russell Daniel L	Runnels Isaac
Ruckford Thomas	Rosel Tophie
Rodino George	Reed Henry
Roe Dr E R	
	S
Sherman Jeremiah 2	Speers Jesse
Selter Frederick M	Snoder John
Savery John	Scoy William E 2
Summers Peter or John	Smith Jonathan
Sullivan Dennis	Silvers Job
Sterling Robert	Schone Hendrich
Stevenson James	Simpson R C
Savage John	Smith John
Shoemaker Asa	Strong William W
	T
Treibin Philip Peter	Thompson John
Trout Jacob	
	W
Wolary John	William Andolph
Walter Simon	Wall C
Webster J R	Watson Thomas
Wassell William 2	Whitaker John
Whitaker John sen	Woodward N A
Walnut R	Williams J L 2
	Y
Yager John G	Young Joseph
	Z
Zercout Charles	

GERMAN LETTERS.

Basson Hart	Nicholas Watling
Bronn h Stang	Jurgen Brauer
Sarah Schenk	Peter Dupont
Peter Schwesser	S. NOEL, P. M.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

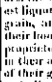
Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to me, the undersigned, from the Clerk of the Allen Probate court, on the estate of Tady Gaughen dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to file them in the office of the Clerk of said court for settlement. The estate is thought to be solvent.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Adm'r.

June 29, 1841. 2p

CALL AT THE
American House.

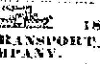


THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call.

LEWIS & EMBRY.

April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the occupants intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a retired and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

1841.  1841.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Merchandise and passenger transported with despatch.

Steam-barges on the Hudson River, and and first class boats on the Erie canal.

STEAM BOATS AND VESSELS on the Lakes, apply to

P. Grandin, C. P. Kellogg, } 184, *Broad street, New York.*
H. Niles, & Co, *Albany,*
H. Wright, & Co. *Rochester,*
P. L. Parsons, & Co. *Buffalo.*

The above line possesses unsurpassed facilities for the safe and rapid transportation of merchandise of produce to or from any point on the lakes. The proprietors pledge themselves that all property entrusted to them shall be forwarded without delay, and on the most reasonable terms.

Any damage that may occur to property while in their charge, (and for which the line is properly responsible) shall be adjusted promptly and liberally.

For freight and passage apply to
SMITH & HAZARD, *Agents.*

Maumee City, March 27, 1841.

A list of banks, the notes of which are receivable at the Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank of Indiana. There are counterfeit or altered notes on all bank notes marked thus*

OHIO.

Commercial bank*	Cincinati,
Franklin Bank	
Lafayette Bank*	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Co.	
Bank of Cleveland*	Cleveland
Bank of Massilon	Massilon
Bank of Circleville	Circleville
H. Lawrence Cashr.	
Bank of Wooster	Wooster
Bank of Xenia*	Xenia
Bank of Sandusky	Sandusky
Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton
Bank of Chillicothe	Chilicothe
Do do payable at Farms & Mechanics bk Phil	
Bank of Norwalk	Norwalk
Bank of Geauga	Painsville
Bank of Zanesville	Zanesville
Bank of Marietta*	Marietta
Bank of Mount Pleasant*	Mountpleasant
Belmont bk. of St. Clairsville*	St. Clairsville
Clinton Bank	Columbus
Columbiana bk of N Lisbon	New Lisbon
Commercial bk of Lake Erie*	Cleveland
Commercial bank of Scioto	Portsmouth
Dayton Bank	Dayton
Farmers and mechanics bk*	Steubenville
Franklin bk of Columbus*	Columbus
Lancaster Ohio bank.	Lancaster
Muskingum bank	Putnam
Urbana banking Co*	Urbana
Western Reserve bk*	Warren

KENTUCKY.

Bank of Louisville*	Louisville,
Do do payable in	Philad.
Bank of Kentucky*	Louisville
Do do branch	Hopkinsville
Do do branch	Bowling Green
Do do branch	Greensburg
Do do branch	Danville
Do do branch	Lexington
Do do branch	Frankfort
Do do branch	Maysville
Northern bank of Ky*	Lexington
Do do branch	Richmond
Do do branch	Paris
Do do branch	Covington
Do do branch*	Louisville

ILLINOIS.

Bank of Illinois*	Shawneetown
Do do branch	Lawrenceville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Pekin
State bank of Illinois	Springfield
Do do branch	Galena
Do do branch	Chicago
Do do branch	Quincey
Do do branch	Jacksonville
Do do branch	Alton
Do do branch	Vandalia
Do do branch	Mount Carmel
Do do branch	Belville
Do do branch	Danville

MISSOURI.

Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis.

All Eastern Banks in good standing according to the detectors are taken.

Prices Current

Of the City of Fort Wayne, corrected weekly for the Sentinel by P. H. OLIVER.

Flour, per Bbl.	$3,50	Hay per ton,	8,00
Wheat, per Bus.	50	Beef, pr 100 lbs.	3,00
Corn in the ear,	31	Whisky pr Gall,	25 a 28
" shelled,	37	Molasses, maple	62
" meal,	37	Honey, strained,	75
Oats,	25	Sugar, map. pr lb	8
Barley,	50	Butter, roll "	10
Rye,	40	Tallow, tried, "	10
Beans,	75	Beeswax,	15
Peas,	62	Lard, "	7
Potatoes,	31	Pork, bulk, "	5
Dried Apples,	1,25	" Pickled, "	10
Green "	75	Hams, cured,	8
Peaches Dried,	2,00	Shoulders, "	6
Cranberries,	1,00	Sides, "	7
Clover seed,	5,00	Cheese,	8
Timothy and Herd	2,00	Eggs pr doz.	6

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.
PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, to which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquaries—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Sols and Roisi as for short-winded readers—Serenades for natural lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sediment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to
WILSON & COMPANY
Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan.

LETTERS of administrations have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Jason Hatch, late of Allen county dec'd. All those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me, and all those having demands against the same will file them in the office of the Clerk of said court, duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

ASA MILLER.

June 25, 1841. 1c

John H. Waugh,
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

One door west of Thompson & Jefferds Drug Store, Columbia Street.

BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand of every description, or made to order on the most accommodating terms. He is prepared to furnish Ladies with any article they may want in the Shoe line. Mending done at short notice, with neatness and despatch.

City of Fort Wayne, April 14, 1841.

ty of that office has been fading fast. Every thing is to be merged in the General Government. Every State enterprise is to be managed with reference to this Government. No man can be appointed to office in a State but he must first be asked whom he goes for as president. I say it is humiliating, and if it is suffered to go on, it will soon destroy all State pride, and in effect destroy all state boundary lines. When that is done, you will practically have destroyed the States, and this whole vast country will be consolidated under one grand Government. This bill is to be a link in the chain. It will compel the states to come here and ask this Government to pay the interest on their debt, and thus chain them forever to the wheel of the General Government. I am against it. Let us alone, and we will pay our debts. Why make this Government a collecting mart for all the States? Why not let the States collect their own dues? But do I ask why? Here is the secret. Many men in the State Legeslatures have gone on with such headlong extravagance, and have run their constituents so deeply in debt, that now they want to whip the devil around the stump, and get *somebody else to tax them.* (A laugh.)

It is a craven spirit; they have not nerve enough to meet the consequences of their own acts, and therefore, they try to skulk out the difficulty; but their names will dwindle into obscurity, and after ages will hiss at their cowardice. The gentleman from Michigan tells me that he is anxious to pay his debts; yes, but he does not go to the proper place to pay them. He says that he puts the claim on the ground of right. Well, I am glad at any rate to hear that; it saves us from our humiliation, not to put it on the ground of bounty; but I tell him his claim of right will dwindle to nothing. By and by, these lands will be exhausted, and then the same spirit which now asks for distribution will come here and ask for a high tariff, and the next step will be to beg for direct taxation. I warn gentlemen this thing will not stop; it will go on and on until it makes this House a place for directly taxing all the Union. Now is the time to cut up this system by the roots. Let the policy go on, and it will accumulate debt upon this Government till it would reel and totter under the weight. Some gentlemen, I know, hold a national debt to be a national blessing. I say it is a national curse, and the heaviest of curses. Of all the base, vile, contemptible forms of servility, save me from that of mere money, which comes crawling and crouching, lower and lower, cent by cent, chink by chink, till it licks the very earth. It makes my soul sick to think of it.—What! to have States come here from year to year and beg this Government, crying "give us some of your dollars to help us, and if you hav'nt got any, do borrow for us some thelve millions."

I have said these things now, lest, when the bill gets into the House, I should be cut off by the previous question. But I wish you to keep it in mind then just as if it had been spoken in the House.

I would go for the last part of the bill if it was not for the first part. I would go for the tail with pleasure if I could but get the head off. [A laugh.]

I go for pre-emption—it is fair and right. The gentleman from Georgia talked about the people of the West getting a monopoly of these lands. Yes; and how do they monopolize them? By giving the hardy pioneers, who go in advance of society, and open the wilderness; who breast every difficulty and brave every danger till they turn the wilderness into fruitful fields, and spread it into a spectacle that is beautiful for the eye to look upon. And after they have done all and suffered all, after they have been exposed to the tomahawk, and been wasted by the diseases of a new climate, are they to be treated with contumely, and reproached because they asked to be secured in the fruits of their labor? I hope not. The bill gives us pre-emption, it is true; but it joins to it distribution. I could swallow the tail, but I choke upon the head of the monster; and the pre-emption does not tempt me, because we have got a very good pre-emption bill already.

LOOK TO THIS, PARENTS.—"If he had *brought me up properly*, I should not have been here," were the last words of Peter Robison, who was hung in New Brunswick, (N. Jersey,) for the murder of Suydam. This monster in the form of man, had been permitted while a boy to do pretty much as he pleased. Like too many in the present day, he was subject to no restraint. Instead of being made to work, he was allowed to lounge through the week, and to fish on the *Sabbath*—and as might have been expected, he has come to a disgraceful end. What must be the feelings of the father's heart, when his felon son reproaches him as the author of his crime and ignominy!

Parents, remember the dying words of Robinson: "*If he had brought me up properly, I should not have been here.*"

GOOD.—The bachelor editor of the Chicago Democrat says who ever wrote the following "must have had at least a dozen *daughters* that he wanted to have married:"

"Man never becomes a member of society until he is married—unmarried he is looked upon with distrust. He has no home no abiding place, no anchor to hold him fast, but is float wood upon the tide of time. His interest is not with society, farther than the accomplishment of some selfish object is concerned.

EXPORTS OF OHIO—The exports of Ohio in 1840 are estimated by the Fund Commissioners in a statistical exhibibit prepared by them as follows:

Bread stuffs, mostly wheat and flour	$7,098,810
Other agricultutral products including distilled spirits.	1,874,402
Products of domestic animals, chiefly pork, lard, butter cheese and wool	2,874,402
Domestic animals driven from the state on foot	2,600,090
Products of mines and forests	782,700
Manufactured articles	5,000,000
Total products of Ohio exported in 1840.	$18,670,198

The Wesleyan Society in England are about to adopt the wearing of the gown in the pulpit. If adopted in all the Churches, it will cost it is estimated $35,000.

DIED suddenly in this city on the 11th inst., MRS. ELIZABETH, consort of Johnston Miller and daughter of Nathaniel Noble, formerly of Dutchess county, N. Y., aged about twenty two years. The deceased was snatched from among her friends in the morning of life, leaving a husband and infant babe three days old, and many other relations to mourn her loss.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John C. Hickley, I have levied on the south west quarter of section 3, township 31, range 12 east, I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door, in the City of Fort Wayne, on Monday, the 2d day of August, 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, and it it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debts and costs and accruing costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above property at the same time and place, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy an execution in favor of J. C. Grosjohn. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 13th, 1841. 4c

NICONZA NURSERY.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity that he has left some catalogues of his nursery for distribution, with a subscription paper for trees, to be delivered the coming fall, with the Post Master of Fort Wayne. Subscriptions will be received and trees delivered at the following places on the line: At Jesse Vermilyea's, Mr. Lewis' 4 miles above Huntington, and at G. A. Fate in Huntington.

MATTHIAS MOYER.

Niconza, Miami co., July 8, 1841. 4p

$25 Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Monclova; Lucas county, Ohio, 4 miles west of Maumee City, in the month of May last, one bay horse, seven years old, with white marks on his shoulder blades; common size: Also one bay mare 8 years old, and a bay yearling horse colt. The mare had one white hind foot. The colt, no peculiar marks. Whoever will return the said horses to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

MICHAEL AISBACH.

Monclova, June 12, 1841. 4c

PROCLAMATION

TO the qualified voters of Allen county, notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the usual places of holding elections, on the first Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing one Senator, one Representative a county Auditor, a County Treasurer, two county Commissioners and an assessor.

JOSEPH BERKY, Sh'ff.

July 13, 1841. 4c

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed against the lands and tenements of Thomas Browning, I have levied on the north west quarter of the south west quarter of section 29, and north east quarter of the south east qr. of section 30 in township 29 north of range 14 east, and also the north east quarter of the north east quarter of section 30 in the same township and range, containing in all one hundred and twenty acres, I will offer the rents and profits for 7 years to come, at the court house door, in the city of Fort Wayne on Monday the 2d day of August, 1841, between the hours of ten and 4 o'clock of said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficent sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing costs, then, in that case, I will offer the fee simple of the above lands for cash to the highest bidder to satisfy an execution in favor of John E. Hill. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 13, 1841. 4c

State of Indiana, Noble County, ss.
Noble Circuit Court. October Term A. D. 1841.

Richard H. Johnston vs Isaac Filkins and Katharine Filkins } In Chancery

BE it remembered that on the 12th day of July A. D. 1841, the above named Richard H. Johnstone by Frankline P. Randall his solicitor, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court, his bill in chancery against the said defendants Isaac Filkins and Katherine Filkins, his wife and also the affidavit of a disinterested witness whereby it is made satisfactorily to appear to the Clerk of said court that the said defendants Isaac Filkins and Katharine Filkins his wife are not residents of the state of Indiana.

The said defendants are therefore hereby notified that unless they appear at the next term of said court to be holden at the court house in the town of Augusta, in said county to commence on the 9th day of October next, and on or before the calling of said cause, plead answer or demur, to said bill, the said bill as to the said defendants will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ISAAC SPENCER, Clk,
By W. WHITE, D. C.

July 12th, 1841. 4c

NOTICE
To the Tax-payers of the City of Fort Wayne.

THE undersigned will sit as a board of appeals at the common council room, on Wednesday, the 28th inst to hear and determine upon all such grievances as may be brought before them, concerning the assessment of property in the city, for the present year, and take such measures to redress the same as may seem proper and necessary.

WM. L. MOON. Pres't pro tem.

H. T. DEWEY, PHILO RUMSEY, } Aldermen.

July 17, 1841.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the court house in the city of Fort Wayne, on the 1st Monday in August next, for the purpose of electing a Mayor for said city in the place of G. W. Wood, Esq., resigned.

JOSEPH MORGAN, JAMES POST, S. R. BALL, } Insp'rs.

July 17, 1841. 4c

August Election.

AS a candidate for the State Senate I will address the citizens of Allen, Huntington, Wells and Adams counties, at the time and places following, to wit:

In Allen county, at the usual places of holding elections in Madison township July 26th 1841, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Adams township, July 13 at 10 o'clock A. M., in Perry township, July 16th, 10 o'clock A. M., in Eel river township July 19th, 10 oclock A. M., in Lake township July 17th, 3 o'clock P. M.

Huntington county.

Clear Creek Township, July 19, 10 o'clock A. M., in Wells county, at L. Johnson's, Esq. on Rock Creek, July 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at Bluffton, July 22, at 12 o'clock noon.

The custom of our country requiring this mode of making known the opinions and views of the candidates for office, my opponent, Mr. Sinclear, is solicited to attend at these times and places, and address the people also.

C. W. EWING.

July 9th, 1841. 3c

GOODS FOR CASH.
Cheaper than the Cheapest!

THE citizens of Allen and the neighboring counties are notified that if they will call at the

NEW STORE

in Judge Hanna's brick block, (next door to Lewis and Wallace,) they can obtain at wholesale or retail, ALMOST AT THEIR OWN PRICE,

Cloths.	*Silks,*	*Shawls,*
Cassimeres,	*Delaines,*	*Marinos,*
Vestings,	*Printed Mulls,*	*Shirtings,*
Satinetts,	*Calicos,*	*Sheetings,*

and almost every article in the Dry Goods line usually called for. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and satisfy themselves that we are determined to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Also, for sale, a quantity of *DRUGS* and *MEDICINES.*

LYON & CAMPBELL.

Fort Wayne, July 9, 1841. 3w3

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber desirous of disposing of his present stock of goods, will sell them at a price barely sufficient to cover cost and transportation. His goods are of recent purchase and intended expressly for this market, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Black, blue, brown and fancy colored cloths; Cassimeres of different shades and latest fashions, silk velvet, Satin and other choice vestings, summer goods of all qualitites; tailors' trimmings of every description, silk hdkfs; fine linnen bosoms, suspenders, gentlemens' gloves of the latest fashion and superior quality. Also a quantity of ready made clothing suitable for the season, and a great variety of articles not enumerated.

PHILO RUMSEY.

Ft. Wayne, July 3, 1841. 2c

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Patrick Higgins, late of Allen county, dec'd.—All persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

July 6, 1841. 3p

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that I will expose to sale to the highest bidder, between five and six thousand Bricks, on Saturday the 31st day of July, at the brick yard of the late Ira Ingersol, deceased, on a credit of three months on all sums over three dollars, upon the purchaser giving note with security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. an said day.

JAMES EMBRY,
Administrator of
IRA INGERSOL,
dec'd.

July 9. 1841.—3w3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit court and to me directed, against the lands of Roger Faley, I have levied on south half of the south west qr. of section 10, township 32, range 13 east, also the west half of the North east qr. of section 15 township 32, range 13 east, also the north west quarter of section 15, township 32, range 13 east, containing 320 acres, levied as the property of Roger Faley, I will offer the rents and profits on Monday the 26th day of July, 1841 at the door of the court house in the city of Ft. Wayne, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock of said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and costs and accruing costs, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the same, at the same time and place to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy an execution in favor of Daniel McGillecuddy. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

July 8, 1841. 3c

Allen Circuit Court, October Term, 1841.

Henry Cooper Commissioner vs Samuel Sterret Barr et al., minor heirs of John T. Barr deceased. } In Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 8th day of July A. D. 1841, the above named complainant filed his bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the Allen circuit court, and also the affidavit of a disinterested person, setting forth that the said defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana. Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Samuel Sterret Barr and others, minor heirs of John T. Barr dec'd, that unless they plead answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on the 1st Monday in October next, said bill will be taken as confessed, and a decree had thereon accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Cl'k,
By W. LYTLE, D. C.

July 8. 1841. 3c

NOTICE is hereby given that I will expose to sale at public auction on Saturday the 31st day of July, inst., at the house of Thomas Van Anda, in Fort Wayne, Allen county, all the personal property of the late Patric Shea, deceased, consisting of a trunk, a quantity of clothing and farming utensils, &c. A credit of three months will be given on all sums above three dollars with approved security.

L. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

July 10, 1841. 3c

State of Indiana, Steuben county, Steuben Circuit court, November Term, A. D. 1841.

Ezra H. Platt vs Ebenezer Ordiorn. } Foreign Attachment.

THE above named Ebenezer Ordiorn is hereby notified that the above plaintiff Ezra H. Platt, on the 21st day of May 1841, filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Steuben aforesaid, his affidavit and bond in the above case according to the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided; whereupon a writ of foreign attachment was issued by said Clerk under his official seal, on the said twenty first day of May 1841, directed to the Sheriff of said county, commanding him to attach the lands and tenements and to seize and take into his possession, the goods, chattles, rights, credits, moneys and effects of the said Ebenezer Ordiorn that may be found in his county, and make return of said writ in twenty days, with his proceedings thereon, and that said writ was afterwards, and within the term limited for the return thereof, duly returned by the Sheriff to whom it was directed, executed on the following pieces or parcels of land as the property of said Ebeneza Ordiorn, to wit: The north east quarter of section three in township thirty seven, north of range twelve E. and valued at three hundred and twenty dollars lying and being in the county of Steuben and state of Indiana, and the said Ebenezer Ordiorn is hereby notified of the pendency of said writ, and to appear and defend, the same will be determined in his absence. Attest,

JAMES M'CONNEL, Clk.

July 10, 1841. 3c

Noble Circuit court, October term, A. D. 1841.

Dwight Stebbins vs Stephen T. Sawyer and Eliza his wife, Joseph Gradon jr. and Sisson his wife, Robert Armstrong and Melinda his wife, Admiral Sawyer, Jackson Sawyer, Sarah E. Sawyer, John Sawyer jr., and Erastus Sawyer.

Bill in Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 28th day of June A. D. 1841, the above named plaintiff filed in the office of the Clerk of the Noble Circuit Court the affidavit of Isaac P. Grannis, a disinterested witness, whereby it is made satisfactorily to appear to the Clerk of said court that Robert Armstrong and Melinda Armstrong his wife are not residents of the State of Indiana.

The said defendants Robert Armstrong and Melinda Armstrong his wife are therefore hereby notified that that unless they appear at the next Term of said court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Augusta, in said county to commence on Monday the 18th day of October next, and on or before the calling of said cause, plead answer or demur to said bill, the said bill as to the said defendants will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ISAAC SPENCER, Clk,
By W. WHITE, D. C.

June 28th, 1841. 3c

NOTICE
To Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sum of 20 cents upon each one hundred dollars valuation of property has been assessed by the Board of Commissioners at their June session, and that said tax may be discharged by labour on the roads under the direction of the Supervisors of the several road districts at the rate of 75 cents per day, and the said Supervisors are hereby required to furnish the lists of names of persons in their districts to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the Clerk's office on or before the 15th of July.

P. G. JONES,
Act'g Auditor.

July 3d, 1841. 1c

State of Indiana, Noble county.
In the Noble Circuit Court, April Term, 1841.

Adam Fulk vs William Davisson. } In Chancery.

NOW comes the said complainant, by Colerick and Coombs, his solicitors, and the subpoena heretofore issued in this behalf having been returned "not found," by the Sheriff, on motion of said complainant it is ordered by the court that notice of the pendency of this bill be given by a publication in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a public newspaper, printed and published in the city of Fort Wayne, Allen county, In.

The said William Davisson is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said bill, and that unless he appear in said court on the first day or the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Augusta, on the third Monday of October next, and plead answer or demur thereto, the matters therein stated will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ISAAC SPENCER, Clk, by
W. WHITE, D. C.

July 6, 1841. 3c
Colerick & Coombs, sol'cts.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE is removed to the brick dwelling of R. E. Fleming, north side of the Canal.

June 19, 1841.

CLARKE'S
OLD ESTABLISHED TEMPLE OF
FORTUNE!

No. 127 Main Street,
WHEELING, VIRGINIA.

Correspondents at a distance can procure tickets in any Lottery advertised by any vender in the United States, by addressing John M. Clarke Wheeling Va.

The expense of publishing all the capital prizes sold by John M. Clarke would be too great to admit of, consequently his correspondents and the public know but little of the numerous SPLENDID capitals he is distributing every month.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHEMES FOR JULY 1841

MARYLAND LOTTERY.
Class 49, draws July 7th 1841.
Capitals $20,000, 7,000, 3,000.
10 of 1,500, besides many of 1,000, &c.
Tickets only $5—shares in proportion.

MONONGALIA LOTTERY.
Class G draws July 10th; 1841.
Capitals $25,000, 15,000, 10,000.
1 prize of 5,000 | 1 prize of 4,000
50 do of 1,000 | 1 do of 3,000 &c.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

MONONGALIA LOTTERY.
Class H draws July 17th, 1841.
Capital 30,000 dollars.
1 prize of 10,000 | 1 prize of 5,000
1 of of 3,500 | 50 do of 1,000 &c
Whole tickets $10—shares in proportion.

MARYLAND LOTTERY.
Class 53, draws July 21st 1841.
Capitals 20,000 and 20 of 1,000
Tickets only $5—shares in proportion.

LEESBURGH LOTTERY.
Class K draws July 21th, 1841.
Two capitals of 20,000 is 40,000.
40 prizes of 15,000 | 50 prizes of 1,000
Whole Tickets $10—shares in proportion.

LEESBURGH LOTTERY.
Class L, draws July 31st, 1841
Capitals 30,000, 10,000, 6,000 5,000, 4,000, 50 of 1000.
Whole tickets $10—shares in proportion.
For tickets and shares, and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries address

JOHN M. CLARKE
No. 127 Main street,
Wheeling, Va.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Wood, late of Allen co., Ia. dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement with in one year from the 27th day of May, 1841.

JOHN LILIE, Adm'r
Of the estate of Hannah Wood.

June 26, 1841. 2c

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THERE will be a sale of the personal property of the estate of the late Jason Hatch at his late residence in Perry Township, Allen County, on Saturday the 17th day of July at 10 o'clock: consisting of farming utensils; stock; carpenters tools; household furniture; a stack of timber, some wheat, and a large quantity of

TOBACCO
IN THE LEAF,

to be sold in lots, from 25 to 100 lbs. each. The tobacco is of an excellent quality and in fine order.—Six months credit will be given on all sums over six dollars, and three months credit on all over two dollars, with good security,

ASA MILLER
Administrator.

Perry June 26 1841.
The above sale is postponed to Saturday, July 31, 1841.

ASA MILLER, Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an execution out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenement of John Spencer, I have levied on the south half of lot No. 102, and also on lot No. 74, in the original plat of the town of Fort Wayne; and also the south half of the south east quarter of section 33, of town 31, range 13 east, containing 80 acres. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday the 26th day of July 1841, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 4 o'clock of said day, and should the rents and profit fail to sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple of the above described lands to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy an execution in favor of Joseph Holman. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY,
July 5. 1841. *Sheriff A. C.*

1841.
SMITH & HAZARD,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Salt, Lumber, Produce, Iron, Nails, glass, &c,
And agents for the
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
LINES.
Troy & Michigan, Troy & Erie, Merchants Transportation, Detroit, Clinton, &c.

The subscribers are prepared to contract for the transportation of merchandise or produce at the lowest possible rates:—

They pledge themselves that all property entrusted to their care shall be forwarded without delay, and at all times to devote themselves strictly to the interests of those who may favor them with business.

They will sell salt in any quantity, at Buffalo price, adding transportation.

SMITH & HAZARD.
Maumee City, March 27, 1841.

Dyeing Business.

J. PAPIN respectfully informs the public of Fort Wayne and vicinity, that he is ready to attend to dyeing cloths, wools, silks, cotton and furs.

Dyeing and cleansing of dresses, coats pantaloons, cloaks, Pelisses, &c.

Furs dressed and colored, and Fur caps made.

Inquire at the one story frame house opposite the market-house.

Ft. Wayne, June 12, 1841. 38p

State of Indiana, Noble County.
In the Noble Circuit Court, April Term, 1841.

The heirs of Joseph Smalley, deceased. } Petition for partition.

NOW comes the petitioners by E. M. Chamberlain, their attorney, and on his motion it is ordered that a publication of the pendency of this petition be made in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in Fort Wayne Allen County, In, and of general circulation in said county of Noble, at least four weeks in succession, prior to the next term of this court, notifying the heirs of said estate that an application will be made at the next term of said Court, for commissioners to be appointed to make partition of the said real estate in said petition mentioned.

The heirs of said estate are therefore hereby notified that an application will be made at the next term of said Noble Circuit court, to be holden at the Court House, in the town of Augusta in said county, to commence on Monday, the 18th day of October next, to have Commissioners appointed to make partition of the following described real estate amongst said heirs, to wit: The west half of the south west quarter of sec. no. 4, township 34 north of range no. 8 east, and also the south east quarter of the east half of the south west quarter of sec. 4 town no. 34 north of range no 8 east, situated in said county of Noble

Attest, I. SPENCER Clk, by
W. WHITE, D. C.

July 3, 1841. 3c-4w

Strayed

From the subscriber on or about the 10th day of June last, one white mare with a number of small red spots on the neck and fore shoulder and had a small bell on and was foundered: Also, a dark roane mare with a small lump under the right eye. Whoever will return said animals to me, or give information where they may be had to Peter Kiser shall be liberally rewarded.

LAUGHLIN QUINN.

Fort Wayne Ind. July 3d 1841. 2c

Notice to the Owners of Wabash & Erie Canal Lands.

OWNERS of Wabash and Erie Canal Lands who may have failed heretofore to make the annual payment of interest at the time required by law, and who are therefore subject to a penalty of *one hundred per cent*, on the amount of said interest, have now the privilege under a law of the late session of the Legislature, of bringing up the back interest and receiving a full credit therefor on the books, by the payment of the amount of said interest and *ten per cent* penalty thereon, together with interest upon the amount of said interest & penalty, from the time it became due. But the relief granted by this law extends ONLY to the FIRST OF AUGUST NEXT—if the payment be not made by that time, the forfeiture of 100 per cent will be exacted. The paper of the State Bank of Indiana, and othes paper which is bankable at the branches of said bank will be received.

The business will be attended to at the Land Office at Peru, until the first of August.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Com. W. & E. C. L.

Canal Land Office, Peru, Ia. } May 28th, 1841.

In the Adams Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1841

STATE OF INDIANA, *Adams County*, ss. }
Henry Good, vs Margaret Yates and Minerva Jane Yates. } Bill in Chancery.

NOW Comes the complainant by his solicitor, and files in open court the affidavit of William Elzey Esq. by which it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non residents of the State of Iddiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pending of this bill of complaint be given to the said defendants by publishing three weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana,—(there being no newspaper printed in this county and that being the nearest thereto) for at least sixty days prior to the first day of the next term of this court, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of the court and plead answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed by them and decreed accordingly,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clerk.

June 18 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Michael Sheridan, that payment must be made immediately or the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for prosecution, and those who have demands against said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN McINTOSH
OCHMIG BIRD.

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

CASTINGS

THE subscriber takes this method of inform the public that he has in operation at Huntington, Ia., a FURNACE, by which he is enabled to furnish at short notice all kinds of castings. There is also attached to the Furnace a BLACKSMITH SHOP, where work is done at all times, and on the most accommodating terms, with neatness and despatch.

In connection with the above there is also a GRIST MILL, in full operation. All of the above are under the same roof.

He has for sale at fair prices, PLOUGHS, of the following descriptions: Wood's Patent Cast Iron, No 1, and 3, and McCormick's Patent, wrought shear. Cash will be paid for old Castings, or received in pay for new.

W. G. JOHNSON.

N. B. The above property is in the town of Huntington, situated in the most fertile portion of the Wabash valley. The water power afforded by the Wabash is equal to, if it does not surpass any in the State. Persons wishing to make a safe investment would do well to take advantage of this opportunity, as the above property will be sold on reasonable terms.

May 22, 1841. 48c

Notice is hereby given

THAT on the 31st day of July, 1841, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the court house door in the town of Ft. Wayne, by virtue of an order of the Allen Probate court, made at the May Term thereof in the year 1841, the undersigned administrator of the estate of John B. Bourie, late of said county, deceased, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at public outcry, on a credit of six and twelve months, the following described tracts of real estate, to wit: lot no. 27, in the town of Fort Wayne, one half section of land, granted to Bourie, at the treaty of Missineway, in the year 1826, situated on the north side of the St. Joseph river, so as to include Chapatee village, the property of said decedent. The purchaser executing therefor his notes with approved security.

R. BRACKENRIDGE,
HUGH M'CULLOCH.

Ft. Wayne, July 2, 1841. 2c

State of Indiana Whitley Circuit Court.

Elijah Scott, vs John Pennington and Otto M. Webb. In Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said defendant John Pennington, a non resident of said State, that the complainant Elijah Scott has filed in the Whitley Circuit Court of said State of Indiana, his bill in chancery therein setting forth among other things that the said defendant John Pennington was on the 4th day of Nov. 1839, the owner in fee simple of the South West quarter of the North west quarter of Section 13 in Township 31 N of R 8 East containing 40 acres of land lying in Whitley County in said State—that on said 4th day of Nov. 1839, said defendant sold said land to said complainant & defendant Otto M. Webb for $60 and executed and delivered to them his agreement in writing of that date, binding himself thereby to execute and deliver to said complainant and said Webb a deed in fee simple for said land on or before the 1st day of May 1840; that 30 dollars of the purchase money was paid in hand and the residue was to be paid on or before said first day of May 1840; that after said purchase said Otto M. Webb sold his entire interest in said land to said complainant; that said complainant on the day of 1840 and before the filing of said Bill, fully paid the rest due of said purchase money due said Pennington, according to the terms of said sale; and praying that said Pennington may be decreed to make, execute and deliver to the complainant a good and sufficient deed in fee simple for said 40 acre tract of land and that a commissioner be appointed for that purpose; or that such other or further relief may be granted him in the premises as said Court may seem meet and proper.

The said defendant John Pennington is therefore notified to appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the house of Daniel E. Long in the town of Columbia in said Whitley County, and plead, answer or dumur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ELIJAH SCOTT,
By Ewing & Brackenridge his Sol'ts.

June 10 1841. 51c

Muhler and Graeffe;
Cabinet-Makers,

WISH to inform the public that they have commenced the above business in its various branches, in the shop two doors west of Mr. Taylor's store, on Columbia street. They will keep an assortment of furniture and ready made coffins, which they will sell at reasonable prices. They have also started a hearse which they will furnish gratis. Persons wanting a good piece of furniture may be shown the draft before the article is made.

Ft. Wayne, June 29, 1841. 2c

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 1st of July, 1841—if not called for before the 1st of Oct. next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

	A
Ainsworth Perly	Anson Henry
	B
Brown Joseph 2	Browning Henriet
Brown Asa	Bunds Frederic
Bufselle Margaret	Book Frederick
Blue John	Bono Augustus, Esq
Blair Robert Esq	Burt John
Bryant Geo H	Burkey Orson
Baker John	Brown James
Bird O Esq	Bearyard R E
Ball Daniel	Berry Daniel
Bacon S	
	C
Carroll Wm	Cately S H Esq
Crommer Erniwith	Clinger Daniel R
Coburn John F	Clark Solomon B
Clear John	Chamberlain Reuben
Carpenter Nathan	Castor William, or John Stevenson
	D
Dickerson Samuel J	Dunton Howard
Douglass James	Devault Thomas
Dobbin Joseph	Donaldson Henry or Abel
Davis L. H	Douglass Wm H
Daley John	Dean J D
	E
Elmendorf Betsey Mrs	
	F
Frazer Alvam	Fitzgibbons Thomas
Frazer Donald	Fulaison Abraham
Fairchild Moses	Foster Mary Jane Miss
Farrely Philip	Furguson J Z W Miss
Fetter Samuel C	Fitzpatrick Cornelius
Foss William 2	
	G
Green Palmer	George James Y
Garvin John	Gardner James H
Goggin Michael	Gindon Christopher
Gerard Joseph	
Giltner Tobias	German Raymond J
Geary William	Griggs Harriet J
	H
Hickim Lewis Rev 5	Hoyt William 2
Howard James 2	Hagin John
Hart Wm	Hosier Thomas
Hames Peter	Hume Samuel
	J
Jerman John	Jenney A S
Johnson George	Johnson T H
	K
Kershner Jacob	Clinger John C
Keetle Dines	
	L
Lilly Mr	Langley Wm B
Lake Eli	Lamb George
Lacroix Hubert	Lloyd Pemberton
	M
Moross Peter	Mahon Samuel 2
Mackintosh John	Miller Jacob D
Mullory Thomas	Mosher Benoni
M'Carty Jonathan	Morton Sarah
Moody Daniel	M'Cann Clarinda
Mitchael Jane	Michael Henry
Mapes Reuben	Mahony Clifton
M'Pherson John	Mogiens P
Manning John	Mahon Wm
	N
Nill Conrad	Newhouse Isaac
Notestine Peter	
	O
Ovratt Juhn A	O'Conner Thomas
Ormaston J	
	P
Perkins John	Pike Isaac
Powell Brazell	Pearn John 2
Poinsett Peter	Powers Aretas
	R
Ritter Richard	Riley Mrs
Roach John	Rundles Philomon 2
Royce James A 2	Rarboze Moses
Russell Daniel L	Runtock Isaac
Rachford Thomas	Rosel Trepinie
Rudine George	Reed Henry
Roe Dr E R.	
	S
Sherman Jeremiah 2	Speers Jesse
Sellers Frederick M	Sinder John
Savery John	Snoy William E 2
Summers Peter or John	Smith Jonathan
Sullivan Dennis	Silvers Job
Sterling Robert	Schone Henrich
Stevenson James	Simpson R C
Savage John	Smith John
Shoemaker Asa	Strong William W
	T
Treibis Philips Peter	Thompson John
Trout Jacob	
	W
Wolary John	Williams Amariah
Waters Simon	Watt C
Webster J B	Watson Thomas
Wansell William 2	Whitaker John
Whitaker John sen	Woodward N A
Wiimot R	Williams J L 2
	Y
Yager John G	Young Joseph
	Z
Zoe urt Charles	

GERMAN LETTERS.

Herman Hutt	Nicholas Warling
Henry Schwing	Jurgen Brauer
Sarah Schurk	Peter Lingnat
Peter Schwerver	

S. NOTLE, P. M.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to me, the undersigned, from the Clerk of the Allen Probate court, on the estate of Tom Gaughen dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same are requested to file them in the office of the Clerk of said court for settlement. The estate is thought to be solvent.

JAMES O'BRIEN, Adm'r.

June 29, 1841. 2p

CALL AT THE

American House.

THE Subscribers have taken the new and splendid Hotel above named, situated on Calhoun Street, in the City of Fort Wayne, directly opposite the Court House, which they have fitted up in superior style. Their rooms are large, airy, and commodious, with new and comfortable furniture. Their table will be furnished with the best the country affords, their bar with the choicest liquors; their stable with the best of hay and grain, and experienced and attentive hostlers; their house with ever ready attendants, and the proprietors pledge themselves not to be out done in their attentions to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and finally, travellers, boarders, and all who want themselves and horses well taken care of, shall have it done at a reasonable price if they will give us a call

LEWIS & EMBRY.

April 17, 1841. 50c

N. B. The **American House** was erected by our enterprising citizen, Colonel John Spencer, and for convenience, style of finish, and pleasantness of rooms, &c., &c., is not surpassed in the State. A house of this kind has been long needed in this place, and the accomodations intend that nothing on their part shall be wanting to make it a refined and pleasant resting place for the traveller.

1841. 1841.
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Merchandise and passenger transported with despatch.

Steam-barges on the Hudson River, and and first class boats on the Erie canal.

STEAM BOATS AND VESSELS on the Lakes.

apply to

P. Grandin,	104, *Broad street,*
C

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

CORN SUCKERS—INQUIRY.

Messrs. Editors—I find that some of the best cultivators of our great crop, Indian corn, differ in opinion as to the propriety of pulling the sprouts of suckers from the growing crop; some contending that it adds to the crop to remove them, while others maintain they are useful. I should be pleased to learn your opinion. L. H.

We never remove the suckers from Indian corn as we think the practice not warranted either on the score of labor or productiveness.—Some experiments made a number of years since, convinced us that it was better to let them remain, and we have seen nothing since to induce a change of opinion.

In the first place, it is no inconsiderable labor to remove the suckers from twenty acres of corn, and when removed, they are usually lost to all economical purposes, when if suffered to remain, they form a large quantity of the very best of fodder.

In the second place, it seems that in many cases, the blossoms on the suckers are necessary to the perfection of the grain. The main stalks shoot up their stems, blossoms, and shed their pollen or fructifiing dust, all in the course of a few days impregnating the principal ears thro' their silks, and then drying up.—New there are in every corn field many later ears set, which require the application of pollen, or no grains will be produced; and the blossoms from the suckers appear exactly adapted to this emergency.

It is possible a vigorous sucker may detract something from the size of the main stem, and perhaps diminish in some slight degree the ears growing upon it, but additional ears gained always more than compensates those partial deficiencies, and leaves the additional fodder as a clear gain.

Since writing the foregoing, we have noticed the results of an experiment on this subject, communicated for the Southern Planter, which corroborates the opinion we have advanced above. The experiment was made in a field of thirty five acres, and eight rows in a place were operated upon. The extract is from the journal of farm labort &c., a book that should be kept on every farm:

"August 15.—I counted nineteen ears of corn upon eight hills of corn in one place, upon which the suckers had been left. On the same row adjoining, I counted sixteen ears upon eight hills, from which the suckers had been taken away.

"In another place, I counted upon eight hills, nineteen ears upon the corn and suckers, and thirteen ears on the same row on eight hills upon the stalks without.

"In another place, fifteen ears upon the stalks with suckers, and twelve on those without.

"The fodder on the eight rows throughout the field, must have been treble as much as upon any other eight rows in the same field

"November 17.—Measured the corn taken from thirty-two hills (four rows of eight hills each) upon which the suckers had been left, and thirty-two hills adjoining (four rows of eight hills) from which the suckers had been taken away, and the result was as follows:—The stalks with suckers made sixteen quarts and a half pint (of shelled corn), and the stalks without suckers made exactly sixteen quarts."

From a variety of similar experiments on record, it appears that in pulling the suckers from corn, the labor is worse than thrown away, and with respect to the quantity of grain, fodder, and saving of labor, it is best to let them remain.

Management of Bees.—We have received from Mr. Quimby, of Coxsackie, an article on the management of Bees, from which we make the following extract:

"In the January number of present volume, an inquirer asks if there is any way of preventing more than one hive swarming at a time? My experience would lead me to answer there is. It is only the first swarm from a hive that should be kept separate. These seldom or never leave the hive without first appearing outside the entrance in great numbers, apparently in a tumult, a few minutes previous to swarming. The apiarian, if he is observant, will soon learn when to expect a swarm. When one has started, and there are indications of another before the first is hived, they should be well sprinkled with water from a watering pot, or some other way. They will immediately re-enter the hive to avoid the supposed shower. In about thirty minutes they will try it again, which will give time to secure the first. If they should be disposed still to unite with the first, throw a sheet over the hive to keep them out."

Summer Complaint.—The season for this very fatal disease to children is rapidly approaching, and we know not if our readers are acquainted with a remedy of sufficient strength to arrest it in any stage. We know of one, the Bene Plant, of the easiest cultivation, and of unfailing power. It is used in the following manner. When a child is effected, take a tumbler of water and pull a leaf or two from the plant and stir it round in the water for several minutes, which then becomes a tasteless liquid, and has the resemblance of water; with a few drops of milk in it. The effect is instantaneous, relieving the child entirely from the complaint. How many lives can be preserved from the discovery of this simple vegatable and of what importance is it to every parent to secure himself from danger by its cultivation,—*Philude, Chroni,*

What is the most perfect government?—'That,' said Bias, 'where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor,'

'That,' said Anacharsis, the Scythian, 'where virtue is honored and vice detested.'

'That,' said Pitticus, 'whose dignities are always the virtuous, and never the base,?

'That,' said Cleobulos, 'where the citizens fear blame more than punishment,'

'That,' said Chilo, 'where the laws are more regarded than the orators,

'But that,' said Solan, where an insult done to the meanest subject is an insult done to the whole constitution,'

Good—First Rate—An incident occurred on board the Telegraph not long since illustrative of the ridiculous pride and affectation of the would be fashinable, and the excruciatingly polite of this world, At supper, a lady sat down to the table with something of a flourish and a toss of the head, expressive of her consequence and her utter contempt of all on board. An honest, queer looking, but genteel young man seated himself opposite, and not being in the mood of waiting long, helped himself to a piece of bread, and with his own knife, also took a piece of butter to keep it company. The *lady* (?) immediately bridled up, and showed by her manner, something unusual had occurred; "waitah!" said she; "waitah! take away this buttah, that rude man has had his knife in it?" She was obeyed, and the butter vanished to her great relief. The poor fellow blushed to his shirt collar, and felt sufficiently embarrassed. Before the supper was over his politeness, and a laudible desire to retrive his error, prompted him to pass the lady a plate of dried beef very nicely cut up. She reached out her hand very politely and took some on her plate with her fingers, Jonathan instatly started up, and with a loud voice, cried out, "waiter!" take away this smoked beef, that rude woman has had her fingers on it!" It was now her turn to blush. She was fairly done,

The whigs of the 5th congressional district are in a quandary.—The Smith whigs and McCarty whigs are at war. It is difficult as yet to determine which will be considered *orthodox*. Gen. McCarty, at the late election, proved to be rather the most popular of the two. If Smith had the *"Soap factory"* off his shoulders we are inclined to the opinion that he would be an over match for the General. But that can never be—he will for ever lie unded that filthy incubus.

Western Argus.

Some of the Yankees who go "Out West,' thinking they are to find a perfect *El Dorado*, do not make out so well after all. One of them, who recently returned to his native town was interogated as follows by an old friend and school fellow:

"Well, Zeph, how have you made out by your journey?"

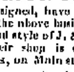
"How I have made out?"

"Yes."

"Why, I've made out darnation well. *I've made out to get hum agin*, and that's what I call duin a plaguy good business considerin' every thing.

"I will *call* again as the man said who was shouting for help.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1841. 5p1y

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of H. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98c

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout that State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. Ferry, }
L. Williams. } 40tf
Dec. 1st 1840.

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

Wheels and Reels

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. & J. M. Miller's Shop, one door east of the Bank. Also, VARNISH, of an excellent quality for sale.

June 5, 1841.

THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A new volume of The New Yorker—the VIIIth annual of the *Folio* and the XIth semi-annual of the *Quarto* edition—will commence on Saturday the 20th of March next. It will be printed on entirely new and beautiful type, with every attention to neatness and elegance as well as interest and substantial worth, and no pains spared to render it worthy of the public favor and esteem which it has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds on which the publishers appeal to the reading public for a continuance and extension of its patronage are briefly as follows:

I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more considerably than any other Literary Journal, to scientific and useful intelligence. All new discoveries in Science or Art, all movements tending to improve the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or physically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The Editor will labor, with whatever energies he possesses, to advance the cause of Morality, and of Social well-being. No article of licentious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in its columns.

III. Although The New-Yorker takes no part in political contests, yet all Political Intelligence of interest is carefully, impartially, and lucidly presented in its columns. The results of all the Elections are especially stated with great care and fidelity. It is believed that in this respect no paper enjoys, or has labored to obtain, a higher reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are made to minister acceptably to all tastes, but those of the impure and vicious, Utility will be regarded as more important than mere Amusement, or the captivation of barren minds. Tales, Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judicious ly intermingled in its columns, but always with anxious reference to the mental and moral improvement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on a large imperial sheet, it is not so large that a man cannot hold it in his hands, or find time in the course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories continued from week to week. 'Master Humphrey's Clock' is the only continuous essay presented in its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper printed weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and beneficial Literature!—we solicit your countenance and support!

Conditions—The New-Yorker, *Folio*, or common newspaper form is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-paid.

The *Quarto* edition is printed on a larger sheet of fine paper, with out Advertisements, and with a page of popular Music in each number. It form 16 pages per number, or two volume of 416 pages each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page) and is afforded to subscribers at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. For binding and preservation, it is believed that no cheaper and better paper than the Quarto New-Yorker exists in this country.

☞ Any person sending us the above prices for either edition before the 20th of March shall receive the intervening numbers of the present volume without charge.

Inducements to Clubs and Agents—Any person or club sending us Ten Dollars free of charge shall receive therefore *seven* copies of the Folio or *five* of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year. For Twenty Dollars *fifteen* copies of the Folio or *ten* of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount in proportion. These terms are placed much lower than have ever before been offered, in deference to the general depression of the times, and in the hope of a large increase of our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

H. GREELY & CO. 20 Ann St.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1841.

PATENT FAMILY

WASHER.

The Subscriber offers to the public patent rights for Brooks' Patent family washer, at reduced prices, and for pay will receive property, land, or anything available that he can dispose of, to suit the convenience of purchasers—those wishing to buy a speculation may have an opportunity of purchasing any amount of rights from one to one hundred thousand; having the right of all the country south and west of Ohio, including Michigan. I will give bargains to all who may wish to embark in a speculation of this kind, or if some gentleman will purchase the whole I will make the terms easy by having the payment secured—any person wishing to purchase a large or a small quantity of rights will please call on me in Huntington, Ia., or on any of the references below.—For further satisfaction the price of counties or states will be apportioned from three to six cents for each legal voter according to population—and the right continues until the year 1850.

ELIAS H. MURRAY.

This labor-saving Machine is now superseding all others in the washing business in the Eastern States, and has proved itself to be the greatest friend of the industrious female of any other Machine ever introduced.

In order to facilitate your washing, (it is best to soak your clothes the night previous to washing) you will heat your water and soap your clothes in the ordinary way; put them into each end of the Machine; pour in water until covered, and then ply the lever up and down for about twenty minutes; wring out your clothes, put in another batch, and wash as before; wring them out, draw off your first water, and add fresh hot water, soaping and putting in as at first, and ply the lever again, when in a few minutes your clothes will be clean; rinse them in clear water and hang them out to dry. Warranted not to tear the finest garment, or break any buttons.

CERTIFICATES:

The following are some of the Certificates of those who have used the Machine in Louisville.

At the request of Mr. Elias H. Murray, we have tried his *Washing Machine*, with four hammers in our family, and approve of it for the following reasons: It can be made to perform the same amount of work in two or three hours that usually occupied two or three days by hand. It, however, consumes more soap, and the use of the Machine is more laborious than the ordinary method. It may, therefore, be justly considered a labor-saving Machine, *as respects time*, and performs the work equally as well as the common method.

CHAS. E. REYNROTH.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent Machine for washing, and have found it to be a superior article—much better than any one I have ever used before. H. T. BALDWIN.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent *Washing* Machine, and it is much the best I have ever seen. A woman can do as much washing in two hours with the Machine, as she can in two days by the common method; and it is my opinion the clothes will last one third longer by using the Machine. HENRY DIX.

The undersigned, citizens of Huntington county, Ia. do hereby certify that we have witnessed the performance of Brooks' Patent Family Washer, as made by E. H. Murray, and believe it to be superior to any machine of the kind ever introduced in *any* country; and we have confidence in recommending it to the use of every family who may be within its reach, as performing the work with unparalleled expedition, requiring no more soap, and we believe that it is of at least one third advantage in the wear of apparel, compared with the ordinary method of washing. Those who have feelings of compassion for bleeding hands in that hardest of woman's labor, called washing—can not too highly appreciate the use of this Machine. A practical demonstration is all that is required to prove its utility. May, 1841.

Signed by the following named persons, viz: Elias Murray, Geo. A. Fate, Mathew Roche, L. D. Jacobs, T. W. Sawyer, Jas. R. Slack, Henrietta Murray, Hester A. Johnson, Mary Roche, Hannah N. W. Sawyer, Susannah Delvin, Catharine McClelland, Hannah A. Bratton, Mary McClelland, J. E. Taylor,—Jesse Vermilyea of Aboite, Thos J. Lewis of Fort Wayne.

For References apply to
L. G. Thompson, or T. J Lewis, Fort Wayne.
Capt. E. Murray or Dr. Fate, Huntington, or
Jesse Vermilyea, Aboite.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 26 1841.

New Coopering Establishment.

DAVID HALL takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the coopering business on the corner of Clinton and Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any article to his line of business, of such quality and at such price that must give satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or that can be profitably appropriated to family use, will be taken in exchange for tubs, kegs, barrels & c.

Jan. 24 1840. 26c

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bonne as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flax-seed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and recently from Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by W. G. Johnson, at Huntington, Ia., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his liquors he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Hen's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 21f

Blank Deeds and Mortgages for
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Saddles, Cheap For Cash.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand at his residence in Ewing's Addition, a good assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Collars, Saddle Bags, Valeices, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash.

All persons indebted will please call and settle immediately; if they do not they will find their notes and accounts left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

A. S. JOHNS.

May 15th 1841. 46p

1841. 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet Neil, Moore, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAML MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841,

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞ The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburgh, will please publish this notice until forbid. april ew1(3)

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

BARK WANTED.—200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. Taylor & Hubbell

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42c

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Emiiger & Hora as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, other plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster. Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflammation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurrection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

Those pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength, health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1781, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dom Baco, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞ Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 62 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States, Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. F. Mannard & Co. State agents, for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne,
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw,

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

Fort Wayne,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29c.

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out only in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to those efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the development of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

T H E P A P E R I T S E L F

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBES'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; not only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York. by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE's COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volume, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of pretending an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Holland, (Eng) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Gran, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud, Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pize; Rev. A. A. Lincomb Balt.; Samuel Woodworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; Willian P. Tappin; Greenville Mellen; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Moris. H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Daniels; Alexander McMahin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey. Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Decnt, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every mongth, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
100 Fulton Street N.Y.

1841 1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet &

Freight Boats

WILL commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a few days. Passengers travelling by this line will meet with every attention that can add to their comfort.

Freight of all descriptions will be conveyed to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to assure the public that this Line is not got up to carry on the extortion to long practiced by the old Line. It is hoped the public will not forget that this Line is intended to step between their purse and the barefaced extortion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly Line.

For the proprietors WM, D. MAHON, agent.

N. B. We will not promise too much, and not fulfill half of it; but promise less than we mean to perform. Passengers by this Line will meet with the same opportunities of conveyance on the Maumee as by the other Lines as the River Boats vary from two to three days in their passage up, according to the stage of the River.

April 22, 1841. 44c.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the Weekly Messenger is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissemination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been destributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of *"Largest and cheapest!"* Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞ At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHA'S ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messenger for one year, and either of the following works:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henrietta temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for.
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a newly married pair.
The prayer book 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works;

Gooch on females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainments, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockheart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the management a cases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞ *PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.* ☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,00
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞ Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞ To secure agents and others from imposition, we guarantee to forward our paper who send us payment in advance, directed the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

Medical Notice.

B. SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchment, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparing of many other chemical subjects convince the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Fursts. Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 20 c.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1841 40c

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Cultivator.

CORN SUCKERS- INQUIRY.

Messrs. Editors—I find that some of the best cultivators of our great crop, Indian corn, differ in opinion as to the propriety of pulling the sprouts of suckers from the growing crop; some contending that it adds to the crop to remove them, while others maintain they are useful. I should be pleased to learn your opinion. L. H.

We never remove the suckers from Indian corn as we think the practice not warranted either on the score of labor or productiveness.—Some experiments made a number of years since, convinced us that it was better to let them remain, and we have seen nothing since to induce a change of opinion.

In the first place, it is no inconsiderable labor to remove the succors from twenty acres of corn, and when removed, they are usually lost to all economical purposes, when if suffered to remain, they form a large quantity of the very best of fodder.

In the second place, it seems that in many cases, the blossoms on the suckers are necessary to the perfection of the grain. The main stalks shoot up their stems, blossoms, and shed their pollen or fructifiing dust, all in the course of a few days impregnating the principal ears thro' their silks, and then drying up.—Now there are in every corn field many later ears set, which require the application of pollen, or no grains will be produced; and the blossoms from the suckers appear exactly adapted to this emergency.

It is possible a vigorous sucker may detract something from the size of the main stem, and perhaps diminish in some slight degree the ears growing upon it, but additional ears gained always more than compensates those partial deficiencies, and leaves the additional fodder as a clear gain.

Since writing the foregoing, we have noticed the results of an experiment on this subject, communicated for the Southern Planter, which corroborates the opinion we have advanced above. The experiment was made in a field of thirty five acres, and eight rows in a place were operated upon. The extrac is from the journal of farm labort &c., a book that should be kept on every farm:

"August 15.—I counted nineteen ears of corn upon eight hills of corn in one place, upon which the suckers had been left. On the same row adjoining, I counted sixteen ears upon eight hills, from which the suckers had been taken away.

"In another place, I counted upon eight hills, nineteen ears upon the corn and suckers, and thirteen ears on the same row on eight hills upon the stalks without.

"In another place, fifteen ears upon the stalks with suckers, and twelve on those without.

"The fodder on the eight rows throughout the field, must have been treble as much as upon any other eight rows in the same field

"November 17.—Measured the corn taken from thirty-two hills (four rows of eight hills each) upon which the suckers had been left, and thirty-two hills adjoining (four rows of eight hills) from which the suckers had been taken away, and the result was as follows:—The stalks with suckers made sixteen quarts and a half pint (of shelled corn), and the stalks without suckers made exactly sixteen quarts."

From a variety of similar experiments on record, it appears that in pulling the suckers from corn, the labor is worse than thrown away, and with respect to the quantity of grain, fodder, and saving of labor, it is best to let them remain.

Management of Bees.—We have received from Mr. Quimby, of Coxsackie, an article on the management of Bees, from which we make the following extract:

"In the January number of present volume, an inquirer asks if there is any way of preventing more than one hive swarming at a time? My experience would lead me to answer there is. It is only the first swarm from a hive that should be kept separate. These seldom or never leave the hive without first appearing outside the entrance in great numbers, apparently in a tumult, a few minutes previous to swarming. The apiarian, if he is observant, will soon learn when to expect a swarm. When one has started, and there are indications of another before the first is hived, they should be well sprinkled with water from a watering pot, or some other way. They will immediately reenter the hive to avoid the supposed shower. In about thirty minutes they will try it again, which will give time to secure the first. If they should be disposed still to unite with the first, throw a sheet over the hive to keep them out."

Summer Complaint.—The season for this very fatal disease to children is rapidly approaching, and we know not if our readers are acquainted with a remedy of sufficient strength to arrest it in any stage. We know of one, the Bene Plant, of the easiest cultivation, and of unfailing power. It is used in the following manner. When a child is effected, take a tumbler of water and pull a leaf or two from the plant and stir it round in the water for several minutes, which then becomes a tasteless liquid, and has the resemblance of water; with a few drops of milk in it. The effect is instantaneous, relieving the child entirely from the complaint, How many lives can be preserved from the discovery of this simple vegatable and of what importance is it to every parent to secure himself from danger by its cultivation,—*Philade, Chroni,*

What is the most perfect government?—'That,' said Bias, 'where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor,'

'That,' said Anacharsis, the Scythian, 'where virtue is honored and vice detested."

'That,' said Pitticus, 'whose dignities are always the virtuous, and never the base,?

'That,' said Cleobulus, 'where the citizens fear blame more than punishment,'

'That,' said Chilo, 'where the laws are more regarded than the orators,

'But that,' said Solan, where an insult done to the meanest subject is an insult done to the whole constitution,'

Good—First Rate—An incident occurred on board the Telegraph not long since illustrative of the ridiculous pride and affectation of the would be fashinable, and the excruciatingly polite of this world, At supper, a lady sat down to the table with something of a flourish and a toss of the head, expressive of her consequence and her utter contempt of all on board. An honest, queer looking, but genteel young man seated himself opposite, and not being in the mood of waiting long, helped himself to a piece of bread, and with his own knife, also took a piece of butter to keep it company. The *lady* (?) immediately bridled up, and showed by her manner, something unusual had occurred; "waitah!" said she; "waitah! take away this buttah, that rude man has had his knife in it?" She was obeyed, and the butter vanished to her great relief. The poor fellow blushed to his shirt collar, and felt sufficiently embarrassed, Before the supper was over his politeness, and a laudible desire to retrive his error, prompted him to pass the lady a plate of dried beef very nicely cut up, She reached out her hand very politely and took some on her plate with her fingers, Jonathan instatly started up, and with a loud voice, cried out, "waiter!" take away this smoked beef, that rude woman has bad her fingers on it!" It was now her turn to blush. She was fairly done,

The whigs of the 5th congressional district are in a quandary.—The Smith whigs and McCarty whigs are at war. It is difficult as yet to determine which will be considered *orthodox*. Gen. McCarty. at the late election, proved to be rather the most popular of the two. If Smith had the "*Soap factory*" off his shoulders we are inclined to the opinion that he would be an over match for the General. But that can never be—he will for ever lie unded that filthy incubus.

Western Argas.

Some of the Yankees who go "Out West,' thinking they are to find a perfect *El Dorado*, do not make out so well after all. One of them, who recently returned to his native town was interogated as follows by an old friend and school fellow:

"Well, Zeph, how have you made out by your journey?"

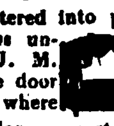
"How I have made out?"

"Yes."

"Why, I've made out darnation well. *I're made out to get hum agin*, and that's what I call duin a plaguy good business considerin' every thing.

"I will *call* again as the man said who was shouting for help.

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bana, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENKE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1841. 5ply

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meet suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98c

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit; and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands. throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. Ferry,
L. Williams. } 50tf
Oct. 1st 1840.

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

Wheels and Reels

MANUFACTURED and for sale at J. & J. M. Miller's Shop, one door east of the Bank. Also, VARNISH, of an excellent quality for sale.

June 5, 1841.

THE NEW YORKER.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1841.

A new volume of The New Yorker—the VIIIth annual of the *Folio* and the XIth semi-annual of the *Quarto* edition—will commence on Saturday the 20th of March next. It will be printed on entirely new and beautiful type, with every attention to neatness and elegance as well as interest and substantial worth, and no pains spared to render it worthy of the public favor and esteem which it has hitherto enjoyed. The grounds on which the publishers appeal to the reading public for a continuance and extension of its patronage are briefly as follows:

I. The New-Yorker is devoted, more considerably than any other Literary Journal, to scientific and useful inteiligence. All new discoveries in Science or Art, all movements tending to improve the condition of Man, mentally, morally, or physically, are eagerly chronicled in its columns.

II. The Editor will labor, with whatever energies he possesses, to advance the cause of Morality, and of Social well-being. No article of licentious or immoral tendency is allowed a place in its columns.

III, Although The New-Yorker takes no part in political contests, yet all Political Intelligence of interest is carefully, impartially, and lucidly presented in its columns. The results of all the Elections are especially stated with great care and fidelity. It believed .is that in this respect no paper enjoys, or has labored to obtained, a higher reputation than this.

IV. In its Literary Contents, while efforts are made to minister acceptably to all tastes, but those of the impure and vicious, Utility will be regarded as more important than mere Amusement, or the captivation of barren minds. Tales, Poems, Reviews, and Essays, will be judicious ly intermingled in its columns, but always with anxious reference to the mental and moral improvement as well as entertainment of the reader.

V. Although the New-Yorker is printed on a large imperial sheet, it is not *so* large that a man cannot hold it in his hads, or find time in the course of a week to peruse it thoroughly. We deem this a merit.

VI. It is not filled up with long stories contin ued from week to week. 'Master Humphrey's Clock' is the only continuous essay presented in its columns.

VII. It is the cheapest literary paper printed weekly in the Northern States.

Friends of a pure and beneficial Literature!—we solicit your countenance and support!

Conditions—The New-Yorker, *Folio*, or common newspaper form is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance.—Three copies will be sent for five dollars, post-paid.

The *Quarto* edition is printed on a larger sheet of fine paper, with out Advertisements, and with a page of pouplar Music in each number. It form 16 pages per number, or two volume of 416 pages each, per annum, (three wide columns to a page) and is afforded to subscribers at the low price of THREE DOLLARS per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. For binding ane preservation, it is believed that no cheaper and better paper than the Quarto New-Yorker exists in this country.

☞Any person sending us the above prices for either edition before the 20th of March shall receive the intervening numbers of the present volume without charge.

Inducements to Clubs and Agents—Any person or club sending us Ten Dollars free of charge shall receive therefore *seven* copies of the Folio or *five* of the Quarto edition for the ensuing year. For Twenty Dollars *fifteen* copies of the Folio or *ten* of the Quarto edition will be forwarded, and for any larger amount in proportion. These terms are placed much lower than have ever before been offered, in deference to the general depression of the times, and in the hopo of a large increase of our circulation. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by

H. GREELY & CO. 20 Ann St.
New-York, Fed. 10, 1841.

PATENT FAMILY

WASHER.

The Subscriber offers to the public patent rights for Brooks' Patent family washer, at reduced prices, and for pay will receive property, land, or anything available that he can dispose of, to suit the convenience of purchasers—those wishing to buy a speculation may have an opportunity of purchasing any amount of rights from one to one hundred thousand; having the right of all the country south and west of Ohio, including Michigan. I will give bargains to all who may wish to embark in a speculation of this kind, or if some gentleman will purchase the whole I will make the terms easy by having the payment secured—any person wishing to purchase a large or a small quantity of rights will please call on me in Huntington, Ia., or on any of the references below.—For further satisfaction the price of counties or states will be apportioned from three to six cents for each legal voter according to population—and the right continues until the year 1850.

ELIAS H. MURRAY.

This labor-saving Machine is now superseding all others in the washing business in the Eastern States, and has proved itself to be the greatest friend of the industrious female of any other Machine ever introduced.

In order to facilitate your washing, (it is best to soak your clothes the night previous to washing) you will heat your water and soap your clothes in the ordinary way; put them into each end of the Machine; pour in water until covered, and then ply the lever up and down for about twenty minutes; wring out your clothes, put in another batch, and wash as before; wring them out, draw off your first water, and add fresh hot water, soaping and putting in as at first, and ply the lever again, when in a few minutes your clothes will be clean; rinse them in clear water and hang them out to dry. *Warranted not to tear the finest garment, or break any buttons.*

CERTIFICATES:

The following are some of the Certificates of those who have used the Machine in Louisville.

At the request of Mr. Elias H. Murray, we hrve tried his *Washing* Machine, with four hammers in our family, and approve of it for the following reasons: It can be made to perform the same amount of work in two or three hours that usually occupied two or three days by hand. It, however, consumes more soap, and the use of the Machine is more laborious than the ordinary method. It may, therefore, be justly considered a labor-saving Machine, *as respects time*, and performs the work equally as well as the common method.

CHAS. E. REYNROTH.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent Machine for washing, and have found it to be a superior article—much better than any one I have ever used before. B. T. BALDWIN.

This is to certify that I have used Mr. Brooks' Patent *Washing* Machine, and it is much the best I have ever seen. A woman can do as much washing in two hours with the Machine, as she can in two days by the common mhthod; and it is my opinion the clothes will last one third longer by using the Machine. HENRY DIX.

The undersigned, citizens of Huntington county, Ia. do hereby certify that we have witnessed the performance of Brooks' Patent Family *Washer*, as made by E. H. Murray, and believe it to be superior to any machine of the kind ever introduced in *any* country; and we have confidence in recommending it to the use of every family who may be within its reach, as performing the work with unparalleled expedition, requiring *no* more soap, and *we* believe that it is of at least one third advantage in the wear of apparel, compared with the ordinary method of washing. Those who have feelings of compassion for bleeding hands in that hardest of woman's labor, called washing- can not too highly appreciate the use of this Ma, chine. A practical demonstration is all that is required to prove its utility. May, 1841.

Signed by the following named persons, viz: Elias Murray, Geo. A. Fate, Mathew Roche, L. D. Jacobs, T. *W.* Sawyer, Jas. R. Slack, Henrietta Murray, Hester A. Johnson, Mary Roche, Hannah N. *W.* Sawyer, Susannah Delvin, Catharine McClelland, Hannah A. Bratton, Mary McClelland, J. E. Taylor,—Jesse Vermilyea of Aboite, Thos J. Lewis of Fort *Wayne*.

For References apply to L. G. Thompson, or T. J Lewis, Fort *Wayne*. Capt. E. Murray or Dr. Fate, Huntington, or Jesse Vermilyea, Aboite.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

New Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the coopering business on the corner of Clinton and Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any article in his line of business, of such quality and at such price that must give satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or that can be profitably appropriated to family use will be taken in exchange for tubs, kegs, barrels & Jan. 3d 1840. 26c

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Boure as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and recently from Clark County, Ohio, having purchased the well known stand called the COTTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by *W.* G. Johnson, at Huntinton, Ia., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Iten's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

Blank Deeds and Mortgages for SALE AT TIHS OFFICE.

Saddles, Cheap For Cash.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has on hand at his residence in Ewing's Addition. a good assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, Collars, Saddle Baggs, Valeices, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash.

All persons indebted will please call and settle immediately; if they do not they will find their notes and accounts left in the hands of a magistrate for collection.

A. S. JOHNS.

May 15th 1841. 46p

1841 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet Neil, More, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAM'L MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841,

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall; so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburgh, will please publish this notice until orbid. april ewtf41

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

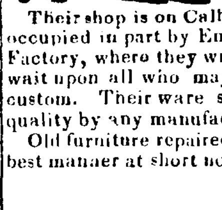
T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

BARK WANTED —200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. Taylor & Hubbell.

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42c

Cabinet Furniture.



THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the buildidg occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America. other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who hav had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sauctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Cout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated phusicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system. led physicians and families into its goneral use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified abtion upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw,

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

Fort Wayne,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29c.

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the bes news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVEBAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBES'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great eities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calcutated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated preteusions and nharacter, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, preparae in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, euriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumprion thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest libesality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to he following

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1841 1841

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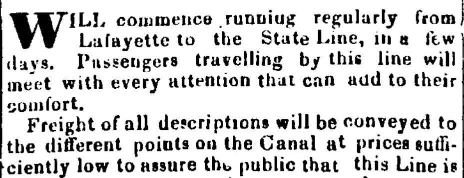

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Medical Notice.

B. SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia,, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchmant, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences-

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who tudied at and was approbated by the University f Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination wit im, prepare the medicines, and by the preparin f many other chemical subjects convince th ublic of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furst. ort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort *Wayne* immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, *Also several never failing springs*, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

TAOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1941 40c